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APOSTATE JEWS BLAMED FOR AID TO BOLSHEVIKI

Senate Committee Witness Says
Present Status of Lawless
Regime Is Due to Them—
Tells of German Money Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A portrayal was given the Senate Judiciary sub-committee on Wednesday showing what depths may be reached by those who give themselves out to practices such as those encouraged, fostered and condoned by the Bolsheviks of Russia. The witness before the committee who gave this testimony was the Rev. G. A. Simons, who, since the autumn of 1907, has been in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church interests in Russia. Some of the facts mentioned by the witness cannot be published, because of their nature, but that portion which may be made public reveals the Bolsheviks as one of the most monstrous that human beings have been guilty of in all history.

Dr. Simons said he did not think the Bolshevik movement would have succeeded except for the aid given it from the lower East Side of New York City by the apostate Jews. "I do not wish to be interpreted as being anti-Semitic, and I do not wish to do the Hebrews any injustice," he said, "but the Yiddish element from the East Side made up a large share of the agitators who sought recruits for the Bolshevik cause while Mr. Kerensky was going up and down the Russian front urging his soldiers on."

The Yiddish sympathizers and workers who went from New York, he said, were financed by the German Government. This statement corresponds with one made to The Christian Science Monitor at the time by a representative of one of the allied governments, who said that Count von Bernstorff paid the passage of the motley crew to Russia for the purpose of beginning the movement.

"In the fall of 1918," Dr. Simons said, "in the northern commune of Petrograd, out of 233 members of the government in Smolny Institute, 263 came from the lower East Side of New York."

"Since my return I have been impressed with certain propagandist activities that are going on here. I am constantly pursued, wherever I speak, by Bolshevik propagandists. Speaking at a school in New York, I was frequently interrupted by two men who, when they were questioned, declared that everything I said was a lie. They were distributing in Williams-street, which describes and defends the Bolshevik movement."

Dr. Simons said that he wished to have it understood that he in no sense attacks the Jew when he is compelled to tell the truth about the Yiddish activities in New York. He said that he has received many letters from Jews thanking him for his service. "The vast mass of the Hebrew race," he said, "are no part or parcel of this movement, and they are among our best and most loyal citizens."

An interesting portion of Dr. Simons' testimony related to his experiences with Sergius Zorin, Commissioner of Posts and Telegraph in the Bolshevik Government. When Dr. Simons heard that it was proposed to hold all foreigners in Russia from nations opposed by the Soviet Government as prisoners of war, he appealed to Zorin, and was told that so long as American troops did not take the offensive on Russian soil, Americans in Russia would not be prisoners.

Zorin was anxious to hear from his

POLISH DELEGATES TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Moscow Government wireless states that the Polish Government has notified Mr. Tschitcherine of the arrest of all persons suspected of murdering members of the Russian Red Cross mission, and that the Polish Foreign Minister considers the sending of delegates to the Soviet Government necessary for discussion of the questions provoked by the latter.

LINCOLN'S SERVICE TO MAN REVIEWED

Governor Lowden of Illinois Is
Chief Speaker at Lincoln Day
Observances Held by the
Middlesex Club of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Abraham Lincoln's service to humanity was extolled by Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, who, on Wednesday, delivered an address on "Lincoln, the American" at the Lincoln Night dinner of the Middlesex Club of Boston.

"One hundred and ten years ago today," Mr. Lowden said, "two men were born who were destined to become great among their kind. One was Charles Darwin, whose materialistic theory of the survival of the fittest was destined to become the corner stone of the great war waged in our time by the Central Empires. It seems to me that Lincoln came on the same day because of a divine purpose that some spiritual force must come to combat the ascendancy of the material."

"It was not strange that the Central Empires should have selected the biological theory of Darwin, nor that the liberty-loving people of the world should have seized upon the spirituality of Lincoln, for this has been a war of the material arrayed against the spiritual forces, in which the spiritual inevitably obtained supremacy over the material."

"Lincoln truly served mankind because he loved mankind," said Governor Lowden. It was the moral grandeur to which Lincoln attained, he said, that "made him the wisest of all men." The speaker took up the question of capital and labor and the attitude of Lincoln in this connection: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the highest consideration."

"This is but another way," said Governor Lowden, "of saying that society should chiefly concern itself with the lot in life of the average man. And this is, in fact, the right to the pursuit of happiness, the right to the pursuit of liberty, the right to the pursuit of happiness. Life means much; liberty means much; but both fall unless life can be lived and liberty enjoyed under conditions of well-being. Any form of government is but a means to an end, and that end is the happiness of the individual. I am sure that in our almost a century and a half of existence, since that great day of independence, more men have lived happy lives in our country and under our form of

Continued on page five, column two

BRITAIN'S TRADE POLICY DEFENDED

Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago,
Following Survey of English
Problems, Says Aid Should
Be Given in Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Attempts that are being made in this country to discredit England were strongly denounced by Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, on Wednesday, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Darrow, several months ago, went to England to aid that country in solving some of its labor problems, and came in close touch with the English people. "It seems to me," said Mr. Darrow, "that a systematic campaign is going on in America to stir up a feeling between England and this country. A great deal of space has been given to the story that England had placed an embargo on American goods. What ever England has done in this regard was very moderate and clearly within her rights."

"It must be remembered that England has suffered financially and otherwise, beyond measure, in this war, and that it is essential for her that she rebuild her industry or she cannot possibly pay her debts, let alone care for her own people. The United States is too rich and too big to find fault with England or any other European country for a line of commercial policy which they deem wise, to retrieve the losses from the war. We ought to want all of these countries to prosper, and we should find prosperity through their prosperity."

"As a matter of fact, the United States is the last country in the world that has the right to complain of embargoes, and England the last country against which a complaint should be made. Our commercial policy since the Civil War has been one of exclusion and discrimination. The British Islands is the only great power that has given unrestricted free trade."

"This is only one of the little things that have been constantly used as an excuse against England. The fact is, hatred of England has so long been an asset with our politicians and many of our newspapers that she can do nothing right. Although we have many nationalities in this country, still England is our mother country. The great mass of our people who do things are of Saxon blood; our traditions and institutions are English. Our manner of thought is English. Our language, whether it is a higher civilization than the German or French is of little consequence, because it is ours and the one we understand best. It would be out of the question for America to adopt any other civilization. It is in keeping with all our traditions and lives, and a quarrel with England would necessarily be a quarrel inside a family."

"At this time, of all others, the United States and the world shows its rank ingratitude by belittling England. Next to France, Great Britain made by far the greatest sacrifice in this war, which involved not them alone, but the cause of civilization. It was her fleet that made it impossible for Germany to win in the early days, and which established a blockade for four years that made Germany's defeat only a question of time. It was her 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 men on land and sea, given without stint or limit, that, together with the French, made victory possible. Until we got in, we practically financed the Allies' cause. Without England there was no chance for victory, and in the first three years she fought our fight as well as her own."

"Great Britain is left with enormous debts, a loss of 800,000 men, an equal number of crippled, and instead of the United States sending aid and light, we should give all the aid we can to help her, by reciprocal trade and good will, to recover from the sacrifices she made in a common cause."

Embargo Effect Slight

Compilation Shows Prohibited List
Is Insignificant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The stir recently caused in Washington and elsewhere by the announcement that Great Britain was placing an embargo on the importation of certain goods was, according to those who know the facts, entirely out of proportion to the truth of the situation. They declare that the injustice of making this embargo an excuse for attacks on Great Britain is apparent in many ways, but in none more so than in the insignificance of the value of the importations prohibited.

These figures show that the total of American reported exports of the prohibited articles to Great Britain, during the three fiscal years immediately preceding the war, formed less than 1 per cent of the total American exports, and a little more than 3 per cent of American exports to Great Britain.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows, from the official publications of the two governments, the value of every one of the prohibited articles which the governments considered important enough to mention officially in each of the three years immediately preceding the war. The figures of the United States cover the fiscal years 1912-

13-14; those of Great Britain the calendar years, 1911-12-13. The American figures show exportation from the United States to Great Britain of less than \$20,000,000 worth per year of the various articles now on the prohibited list; while the British figures show only about \$13,000,000 worth as the annual average imported during the years mentioned.

The apparent discrepancy is accounted for, in part, by the fact that the British schedule omits certain minor articles which are enumerated by the United States; also by the fact that the British figures include only the articles actually unloaded from the ships. Sometimes merchandise from the United States consigned to Great Britain may have passed on to some of its colonies without being unloaded in Great Britain. Then, too, the British figures fail to show the merchandise imported for the government, while the American schedule includes these. Many of the 50 articles in the prohibited list are of such small importance that neither of the governments mentions them in official accounts; these are included under the grouping "all other" countries or articles.

As measured by value of exports, the most important of the prohibited articles are photographic apparatus, metal-working machinery, sewing machines, soap, and apparel. Of the whole 50 articles, only about 25 are considered of sufficient importance to be included in the American list of articles exported, while only about 20 are named by the British Government.

PROHIBITION ISSUE IS BEFORE CANADA

Parliament to Deal with Subject
of Permanent Law at Forth-
coming Session — Advocates
Outline Legislative Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Ottawa News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—One of the most momentous matters which will be dealt with at the approaching sessions of the Canadian Parliament will be that of prohibition, and a review of the situation in the Dominion of Canada will be both timely and instructive. The following facts were obtained from the Rev. Ben H. Spence, secretary of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

On May 1, next, bone-dry conditions will prevail in the Dominion of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Eight provinces, namely, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia are now dry by provincial enactment, while the Province of Quebec comes under prohibitory law on May 1. This position now is that Quebec has, under local veto, 197 municipalities dry, including the city of Quebec, and 90 municipalities wet, including the city of Montreal. Owing, however, to the action of the federal government these 90 municipalities are the only places in Canada in which liquor can be legally shipped and where it may be legally sold, for by the government's war measure order-in-council the manufacture and importation of liquor has been absolutely prohibited.

This prohibition order continues in force during the war and for one year afterward. It is, however, said to be a moot point whether, on the signing of peace all such war measures will not automatically cease to be binding. In that case the government might either extend the operation of the act for the one-year period at the conclusion of the war or might introduce a new prohibition measure.

Whatever legislation is carried will have to be enacted in the form of a bill, which will embrace the various orders-in-council which have been passed dealing with the liquor traffic. As far, however, as certain of the provinces are concerned, the legislation dealing with the drink traffic has not been made a war measure, but it has been placed on the various provincial statute books as permanent in character. The exceptions to this are British Columbia and Ontario. In the former Province it is not expected that any steps will be taken until the return of the soldiers, when the matter may be dealt with by way of a referendum. Much the same condition of affairs exists in Ontario; the prohibition measure in this Province provides for the taking of a vote as to whether the present measure should be repealed or sustained, early in June next—in other words, after the return of the soldiers. As this is not likely to be completed by that date, the time of taking the vote will be extended until the return of all the men from overseas.

Those in the inner circles of the prohibition movement recognize the fact that they face the stiffest fight in their history. The liquor interests will fight for their existence to the last ditch, but victory for the prohibition party is regarded as a certainty if there is no letting up or relaxation in the campaign until the last lap is entered and the race won.

From an economic point of view it is generally admitted that the testing time of prohibition has unquestionably proved its value, to speak nothing of the moral point of view.

Writing on the gradual and steady growth of prohibition, Mr. Spence says: "Prohibition was not gained suddenly; it came as the result of many years of earnest, self-sacrificing, consistent, hard campaigning. It

GENERAL'S VIEW OF THE IRISH SITUATION

Sir Hubert Gough Declares That
Self-Government and Better
Education Would Solve Ire-
land's Chief Problems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Irish Home Rule, and the formation of the new Center Party were discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on Wednesday by Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, who is hopeful that the compromise arrived at in the party's program will bear fruit in an early settlement of Irish affairs. Fresh from the unifying influence of the hardships of the front, shared in common with other Irishmen of varying political creeds, Ireland is in need at present of two vital and urgent necessities to peace. One is education; the other is political responsibility.

Ireland in the former matter, he holds, does not bear comparison with England, Scotland, Canada, or Australia, and he deprecates the fact that the education acts passed at Westminster have no more been applied to Ireland than the military service acts were. Given an improved standard of education, which he is himself interested in, he firmly believes that the evils which follow in the train of ignorance will speedily disappear from Irish affairs, and Irishmen will automatically become more fitted to undertake the second thing they lack, namely, political responsibility.

Ireland needs self-government in the general's opinion, to steady herself. She is not a down-trodden country as the propagandists have preached, but she has undoubtedly been sadly and stupidly mismanaged, and the fact has been taken advantage of by ill-balanced extremists, who have no other outlet for their ill-balanced energy than the wildest schemes they have put forward. Therefore, says the general, we must have self-government.

Once that is established and the responsibility of governing themselves is undertaken by the Irish people, extremism will disappear, for it cannot survive practical tests.

The great argument for self-government in addition to the above, the general considers, is that the greater part of the country desires it. That fact constituted the right to have self-government in order to be in harmony with the ideas of liberty for which the war had taken place during the last four years. Just in the same way, although avowedly no violent partisan of Ulster, he considered that that part of Ireland had an equal right not to be coerced, and it was in this admission of rights that the Center Party had its foundation.

While claiming self-government, however, the general held that the majority of Ireland did not desire separation. She was a part of the British Empire and her men had fought along with other parts of it. She should, therefore, have self-government on federal lines, subject to the Imperial Parliament in certain matters concerning the whole empire and permitting local provincial self-government within her own borders. This plan is considered should meet the objections of Ulster and would avoid the evils of partition under a Home Rule scheme. Partition, in his opinion, would result in an impenetrable wall being built between Ulster and the rest of Ireland. In Irish affairs, he continued, everybody tried to get what they wanted by over-statement of their case, as a rule. The Center Party proposed to adjust these extreme claims and strike a mean between them. General Gough did not see any reason for thinking the position recently taken up by Lord Middleton in resigning from the Unionist alliance was incompatible with the program of the Center Party.

If only national self-government were obtained, the people themselves would settle the vexed question of schools, continued the general, and would also deal with the extremists.

The Irishman outside Ireland showed himself perfectly capable of managing his affairs; but in Ireland, not being allowed to manage them, he became restless. The proof of his capacity to govern would depend upon himself, and it would be found that for Ireland was undoubtedly more prosperous than ever she had been before, and Irishmen did not want to see that prosperity lost by mistakes.

Stephen Gwynn, chairman of the Center Party, desired a new conference as soon as possible. The last conference arrived at nothing because its terms of reference were not defined and all sorts of improbable schemes had been discussed and a thorough air of unreality given to the proceedings. An important point was that in any scheme of settlement for Ireland the initiative must come from the Irish and not from outside influences.

On the question whether the Sinn Fein would sweep the election for the bodies he had mentioned, the general said he thought proportional representation would largely prevent that, and as for the rest the increasing responsibility would enable the native good sense of moderate Irishmen to reassert itself.

TRIAL OF ORGANIZERS OF MASSACRES BEGUN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday).—The trial of the persons accused of organizing the Armenian massacres has begun before a court-martial. The principal accused is Kemal Bey, former governor of Baghdad, who replaced the governor of Yozghad because the latter was not sufficiently expeditious in carrying out orders against the Armenians.

DISCLOSURE OF FAR EASTERN TREATIES

Nature of Sino-Japanese Treaties
Are Unknown—Pacts to Be
Brought Up at the Peace
Conference in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Regarding statements concerning secret treaties between China and Japan, emanating from Washington, it is learned in reliable quarters that treaties undoubtedly exist and will be brought up at the Peace Conference. Nothing, however, is known of their nature.

The report that copies of the treaties were stolen in Japan originates in Chinese papers, which stated that the peace delegates' luggage was examined surreptitiously by the Japanese during transit through the country.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Haas agency gives out a statement by Viscount Sutherland, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who is now representing his country at the Peace Conference.

He says: "There has been no pressure exercised, no menace formulated, no bargaining done on the subject of the Province of Shantung or any other Chinese territory. No right of control has been sought over China, and there has been in no degree any ambition to represent China at the Peace Conference."

"Besides, all our relations with the President of the Chinese Republic and with the Ministry are most cordial."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLISH INVASION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Berlin Government wireless states that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau replied to the Messeritz region's protest against Polish unrest, that the German Imperial Government will, with all means at its disposal, exert its influence at the Peace Conference to prevent German territory from being severed from the German Empire. He added that he also hoped it would soon succeed, by reinforcing troops there, in repelling the invaders and averting all peril from that region.

LIMBURG DECLARES LOYALTY TO HOLLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The anti-Annexionist movement in Holland culminated on Thursday in a great patriotic demonstration at The Hague. The Queen with the royal family and the whole Cabinet attended, and Dr. Fock, who was among the speakers, emphasized the fidelity of Limburg and Zeeland to Holland and the House of Orange.

SOVIET TROOPS OCCUPY WINDAU

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—Russian Bolshevik troops have occupied Windau, from which the German troops hastily retreated. The Bolshevik commander announces that he will continue his advance to the German frontier.

RAILWAY CONTROL IN PERU

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to advices to the State Department, President Pardo of Peru has issued a decree organizing a stock company with a capital of \$200,000 to build and operate for the government railways which may hereafter be authorized, as well as to operate existing railways which may be placed under its control. The new company, which will be under the supervision of the government, is to derive revenues from the annual government taxes, as well as from grants by the Congress.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The British Columbia Government has announced that it proposes to introduce legislation to provide for the initiative and referendum in this Province during the present session of the Legislature. The petition for any legislation is to be signed by 20 per cent of those who voted in the last provincial election.

TERMS FOR THE RENEWAL OF TRUCE FINALLY DECIDED

Need for United Front Discussed
—Herr Erzberger Suggests
Possibility of German Refusal
to Sign Peace Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Discussion of the armistice terms has been going on three days and a subcommittee having been appointed to consider the special points referred to experts by the naval and military authorities, the conditions of the renewal were finally decided upon. Meanwhile Marshal Foch is holding a conference with the commanders-in-chief of the allied and associated powers.

The press continues to show irritability in its comments on the work of the conference, and not a few papers have appeared with the mark of the censor upon them.

Pertinax of L'Echo de Paris, representing an extreme view, describes as mere moonshine anything but a system of alliances, in which lies the only safety of France. He appeals to public opinion in Great Britain and America so that France may be saved from the results of mistakes which are being made.

Le Temps sounds a warning and points to Germany's belief that the Allies are not united as the root of the trouble. If Germany is not carrying out the economic conditions of the armistice, and is adopting an insolent attitude in other respects, it is because she thinks there is a chance of effecting a split between the allied and associated powers.

"Our remedy to the situation is unity," adds Le Temps.

If confirmation of the diagnosis of Le Temps were needed, it could well be found in Herr Erzberger's statement to the correspondent of L'Avant at Weimar: "The Entente need not worry further about German military armistice. However strong their desire to dictate peace to us, we shall not go beyond President Wilson's 14 points. We shall refuse acceptance of anything else. If the Entente's conditions are too hard, we shall not sign them, and we shall then be in a state of neither war nor peace."

M. Clemenceau has received cable communication from the East in connection with the League of Nations. It is a resolution drafted by a number of political, religious, economic, and social associations, declaring that Japan is willing to support the League of Nations, but pointing out, unless the racial distinctions which now exist are removed, a thousand leagues of nations would not bring about the peace of the world.

Labor Legislation

Provisions Carried Regarding Inter-
national Labor Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The following official communiqué was issued today:

The seventh meeting of the Committee on International Labor Legislation took place this morning.

Article 4—the British draft—was carried. It provided that, at the proposed international labor conference, the representatives of the governments, the employers and the working people, should be entitled to speak and vote independently, without regard to the views expressed by the other representatives, on the constitution of the international conference, with power to draw up conventions binding upon the states represented. Hitherto the delegates present at such conferences have represented the governments only, and voting had always been by nations. It was felt, however, that in dealing with labor legislation, the employers and the workers must be given the fullest opportunity of giving free expression to their views and that they could not do this, if the delegates of each nation were bound to speak and vote as a unit.

Article 5 was also carried, which provides that the International Labor Conference shall meet at the capital of the League of Nations, unless it decides by a two-thirds majority to meet elsewhere.

The committee then proceeded to discuss the article dealing with the establishment of the permanent international labor office, and the governing body, which will direct its work. It was agreed that the office should be established at the capital of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the league, and should be under the control of a director. The commission at the President's suggestion rose in honor of the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln.

Belgian Claims Presented

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The claims of Belgium were laid before a council of 10 by Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and gained a sympathetic hearing. Mr. Hymans referred to Belgium's services to Holland by resisting Germany in 1914, declaring that his country's energetic attitude alone prevented the violation of Holland's neutrality. Holland, on her part, closed the mouth of the

DAILY INDEX FOR FEBRUARY 13, 1919

Business and Finance	Page 11
Larger Wool Offerings Expected	
Dividends Declared	
Signatures of Italy War Bonds	
United Fruit Credit Larger	
California Oil Men Commended	
Further Steel Price Cutting	
Southern Pig Iron Market	
Children's Page	Page 14
Editorials	
The Mystery of Coal	
Professor Farrow Views	
Taking Desperate Risks	
"Mr. Speaker"	
Notes and Comments	
General News	
Disclosure of Far Eastern Treaties	
Prohibition Issue Is Before Canada	
General View of the Irish Situation	
Terms for Renewal of Truce Finally Decided	
Senate Witness Tells of Lawless Regime of Bolsheviks	
Lincoln Day Address by Governor Lowden of Illinois to Boston	
Britain's Trade Policy Defended	
Premier Discusses Industrial Unrest	
United States Deportation Program Explained	
Admiral's Survey of Naval Affairs	
Berlin Story of Spa Agreement	
Moderate Party in India's Reform	
How Great Britain Makes Its Airmen	
War Revenue Bill Nears Final Action	
Franklin's Asked by Senators on United States Naval Policy	
Negro Soldiers' Land in New York	
Choice of Professor Heron to Meet Bolsheviks Criticized	
Anti-Bolshevik Campaign Is Ured	
French J. Henne Claims Meat Packer's Are Inducers	
Savings Under Federal Railway Control in Central West	
Helping Soldiers to Acquire Land	
Engineers Share in War Described	
Treatment of British in Russia—II	
American Problem as Stalin Seen	
Illustrations	
Map of Belgium	
Dazzle Painting	
On the Trans-Siberian Railway	
Labor	
Strike Meeting in Portland, Oregon, Planned	
Board Seeks Adjustment of Silk Workers' Strike	
Maine Labor Shows Increase	
Letters	
Public Interest in the Packers (H. G. Denison)	
Special Articles	
Grown-Ups	
The Why and How of "Dazzle"	
Sporting	
Basketball Is in Full Swing	
Stanford Rugby Football Squad	
Brown Has Strong Variety Play	
Theaters	
New York Opening: "Hobokenia"	
The Home Forum	
"The Valley of Bacon"	
Turgenev as Landscape Painter	

Schelde for navigation; consequently, when the Belgians claimed rectification of the frontier and the free use of the river mouth, they had all the world with them. It was absolutely necessary that Antwerp, the military fort of Belgium, and a great commercial port, should have free access to the sea.

Truce Conditions Decided
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official communiqué was issued this evening:
"The War Council met this morning from 11 till 12:30 and resumed the sitting in the afternoon from 3 till 6:30.
"The conditions of the renewal of the armistice were decided on.
"The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 3 o'clock p. m."

VISCOUNT BRYCE ON ARMENIAN QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Viscount Bryce today presided at a luncheon to celebrate the amalgamation of the Atlantic and English-Speaking Unions. Admiral Sims and Prof. Gilbert Murray were also present. Viscount Bryce paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln's natural gifts, perseverance, industry, and uprightness, and passed on to the subject of Armenia.
The Armenians had been liberated, he said, and were in future to pursue an independent course, which they all hoped would be orderly and prosperous. It was rumored that the question was being considered in Paris whether any power should not be asked to undertake the task of guidance and direction for a limited period until the country found its feet. It was felt that no country was better fitted to undertake that task than America, who was absolutely disinterested and had no selfish purpose.
America had done well to keep outside European complications, but that country, like Western Asia and Armenia, was surely far removed from those complications, and if America accepted the responsibility she would be undertaking a humanitarian task.

NEW RAILWAY LINES WANTED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
REGINA, Saskatchewan—No subject is receiving more general attention in the Province than the question of new railway construction. Soon after the signing of the armistice, the boards of trade and grain growers' associations at once became active in taking steps to have the claims of their districts made known. Prior to the war the provincial government had followed a policy of guaranteeing the bonds of branch line railways, and when war started, millions of dollars worth of bonds had been guaranteed in this way for the construction of lines which had been approved by the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific. During the war the former road has passed into the ownership of the Dominion Government, and the future ownership of the latter is in doubt.

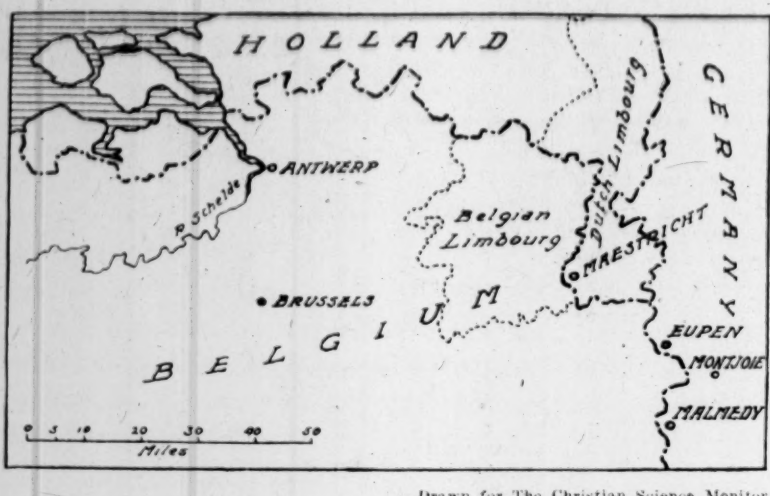
The need for an early pronouncement by the Dominion Government in regard to its railway policy, both in respect to ownership and control has been raised in the provincial Legislature by the introduction of a resolution reading as follows:

"Whereas additional railway facilities are urgently needed in many districts of the Province, and whereas the period of inactivity caused by the war is rapidly passing away, and the situation in connection with the guarantee of the bonds of railway companies and the encouragement and assistance thus afforded in this Province heretofore has been materially affected by the attitude of the federal government; and whereas the uncertainty of the policy of the federal government in relation to the future ownership and control of the railways in Canada makes it impossible for the provincial government or others to make any arrangements for the provision of the required facilities; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House the government of the Province should urge upon the government of Canada the necessity of announcing its railway policy at as early a date as possible."

The effect of the war and the uncertainty of the government railway construction policy is retarding branch line construction in this Province according to the statement of the provincial Minister of Railways, the Hon. Charles Dunning. Speaking in the Legislature he said that the failure of the Canadian Northern Railway to secure extensions for branch lines previously authorized has relieved the provincial government of the responsibility of guaranteeing the bonds of uncompleted lines in this Province. Since the company passed under the control of the Dominion Government and became merged in the system of the Canadian National Railway no application has been made for an extension of the lines guaranteed by the Province, hence these provincial guarantees had lapsed.

GIRLS NOT TO SELL NEWSPAPERS

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor.
HONOLULU, Hawaii—At the request of Circuit Judge William H. Heen of the juvenile court, the morning and afternoon newspapers of Honolulu have abandoned the sale of newspapers to girls for resale on the streets. Girls have been selling newspapers in Honolulu for the last several months, having gone to work with a view to earning money for the purchase of thrift stamps. The selling of newspapers, the juvenile court found, often kept girls on the streets as late as 8 o'clock at night, while others were on the streets as early as 4 o'clock in the morning to sell the morning paper.



Places involved in Belgian claims
Map shows River Schelde and frontier of which ratification is demanded by Belgium.

PREMIER DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Mr. Lloyd George Promises Investigation Into the Labor Situation—Declares the Futility of Reckless Demands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Industrial and social problems thoroughly permeated the proceedings of Parliament, which opened yesterday, every speaker making reference to some form of this urgent question, which the Prime Minister stated had brought him back from Paris before he otherwise might have left.

Following the King's speech, and before the opening of the debate on the address, ministers gave notice of a great mass of impending social legislation, which will entail considerable speeding up of parliamentary procedure already planned by the government. A ministry and board of health and the housing of the working classes figured on Dr. Addison's program.

The Home Secretary gave notice of a bill to establish a ministry of ways and communications and one dealing with trade unions, the parliamentary secretary of the Board of Agriculture, a bill dealing with land settlement, and Maj.-Gen. J. E. H. Seely, a bill to make temporary provision for aerial navigation.

The King's speech having been read by the Speaker, an address was moved and seconded as a tribute to the services by Col. Sir Ithys Williams and Commander P. Dean, V. C.

Mr. W. Adamson, leader of the Labor Party followed. He welcomed the measures of social reform foreshadowed in the King's speech, but regretted that there was no mention of pensions and allowances for the services, that there was an absence of reference to the disposal of millions of pounds' worth of government property and stores, and of any reference to Russia.

Admitting the presence amongst the working classes of a small band of revolutionaries bent on upsetting the existing order, he nevertheless claimed that there were genuine grievances.

As speaker for the constitutional party, he would encourage neither revolution nor unofficial action. He was followed by Sir Donald MacLean, leader of the Opposition Liberals, and at this stage the Premier addressed the House in a plain, straightforward speech, most of which was concerned with industrial unrest.

On the question of the Peace Conference, the Premier said that, so far, they had made progress equal to, or even beyond, the most sanguine expectations in approaching an agreement. He deprecated separate discussion on the subject in the parliaments of the different countries.

He then sketched the measures taken at the conference to punish those criminally responsible for the war, and to exact indemnity from the Central Empires, and promised that the treaty would be placed upon the table of the House after it had been provisionally signed by the country's representatives.

Turning to the important question of trade unions, the Premier said that the long-standing attempt to undermine confidence in the trade union leaders had produced lack of discipline which, in turn, had almost made collective bargaining impossible. Anarchy was the purpose of some of the men who were seeking to destroy, not merely trade unionism, but the state. On the government's attitude in this matter, the Premier stated, the government was bound to examine every demand put forward by any body of workmen, and they would do so fairly and carefully with a view to removing legitimate grievances. But any demand pressed forward with a view, not to obtain fair conditions, but with ulterior motives to hold up the existing order and destroy the government, relying not upon the justice of the claim but upon the brute force behind it, the government was determined to fight.

Prussianism in the industrial world must be fought exactly as they fought it on the continent of Europe with the whole might of the nation.

Industrial disturbances were interfering with the making of peace, and were making it difficult to make peace. Finally, in a stirring appeal, the Premier called on all sections of the community to see that the victory won so largely by the tenacity and heroism of the nation in five years of sacrifice, should not be wantonly dissipated in a few weeks of frenzied strife.

Referring in the House of Lords last night to the work of the Peace Conference, Viscount Curzon said a decision had been unanimously arrived at that captured German colonies and Turkish possessions could not be allowed to revert to either Germany or Turkey.

He said the cases were not precisely similar, but they were analogous. The long record of barbarity and misrule of indifference to the development of native peoples, Germany's avowed desires to recreate a colonial empire, and the fact that any territory, if so recreated, would be a serious menace to the peace of the world, were the reasons against allowing her to resume possession of the colonies.

Another decision, he said, was that these territories could not be subjected to international control. Lord Curzon doubted whether a case could be found in which codominion had been successful and the conference found itself inevitably guided toward a mandatory system.

"It must be apparent," asserted Lord Curzon, "that the condition of a mandate would vary in different cases. In substance, the adoption of the rule was merely a recognition by the world of colonial administration, which has been consistently acted upon by this country for the best part of a half century, and by the most advanced of the other great nations of the world."

"The difference would be that, whereas in the past there had been no body with authority to insist upon a proper observance of conditions other than self interest, self respect, or constraint of the power concerned, they would now have in the League of Nations a body whose duty it would be to supervise the arrangements, and to see that they were faithfully carried out."

"One of the first results of a mandatory system would be the distinct raising of the standard of colonial administration throughout the world."

It was by the acceptance of a mandatory system that the conference found itself more quickly than it had anticipated in the direction of a League of Nations.

LIEUTENANT SYMES LEADS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the amateur billiards championship, Lieutenant Symes led Mr. Fry by 26 points last night. Lieutenant Symes' score was 1091, in play, including a 224 break.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DEPORTATION PLAN

Commissioner of Immigration Says Those to Be Sent Out of United States Are Not All of Criminal Undesirable Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Commissioner-General of Immigration, Anthony Caminetti, issued a statement on Wednesday night in which he said:

"In point of fact, it is estimated that about 6000 aliens are to be deported, but it is a mistake to think they are all anarchists. The great majority of them are being sent out of the country because they are public charges. Most of the remainder either are in poor physical condition or have been found guilty of offenses subjecting them to deportation. Mr. Caminetti says. A few, comparatively, are agitators who are opposed to our form of government, or all organized government."

"Contrary to the impression that has been created, none of the aliens who were recently taken to Ellis Island from Seattle and now are awaiting deportation there has any connection with the strikes at Seattle or elsewhere in the West," continues Mr. Caminetti. "The deportees now in custody have been rounded up in a considerable period of time, but could not be deported before because of the shortage of shipping facilities."

"The talk of prison trains is also misleading. This department has no prison trains. Since the vast majority of those who are to be sent back to their own countries are not criminals at all, but merely come under the general description of undesirable, there is no need for prison trains. Ordinary precaution is taken in guarding those aliens who are considered of the anarchistic class."

"Every alien against whom a charge is brought is given a fair trial. His case is carefully investigated, and he and his witnesses are heard. He can appeal through counsel, or he can in his own behalf. If in the judgment of the bureau he ought to be deported, it so reports to the Department of Labor, and if the department approves the report, deportation is ordered."

"All reports of 'wholesale deportations' of anarchists or members of any particular organization are unjustified. 'All reports that trains are being mobilized especially to deport anarchists or others are exaggerated. The department and bureau are merely doing what is usual when deportations are possible, and just at this time it is practicable to deport to certain countries, and advantage is being taken of that opportunity."

I. W. W. Quarters Raided

Chicago Police Arrest Two Wagon Loads of Alleged Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Federal officers and police raided the recruiting headquarters of the I. W. W. here on Wednesday and arrested two wagon loads of alleged members of that organization. The records of the men will be looked into by the government authorities. The raid was a part of the plan to rid Chicago of undesirable.

According to a statement given out by Capt. Thomas I. Porter, chief of the secret service here, Pietro Pierre, a member of the I. W. W., came to Chicago last October to obtain funds and then to proceed to Washington to carry out a threat, which he is charged with having uttered in Kansas City, that he would assassinate President Wilson. Pierre was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Chicago secret service agents and the Department of Justice, it was stated, watched Pierre's movements closely, and it is claimed that he abandoned his plan to go to Washington, fled west, and was lost track of for several months until apprehended at Cleveland. According to the secret service men, Pierre held several meetings here with the I. W. W. in Chicago. Mr. Porter stated that Pierre called at the I. W. W. headquarters at South Paulina Street here on several occasions.

Pietro Pierre a Former Prisoner
KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Pietro Pierre, an I. W. W. leader arrested in Cleveland by federal officers, was released from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Oct. 14, after spending a year and a day for opposition to the draft.

Alleged Anarchist Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Pietro Pierre, alleged anarchist charged with threatening to assassinate President Wilson, has been arrested here and held for a hearing before J. B. Watersworth, federal commissioner.

A United States secret service agent said that while Pierre's name has not figured conspicuously in reports of I. W. W. trouble, he is believed to be a central figure in a wide-spread anarchist plot.

Radicals Bound East

PORT WORTH, Texas—A train bearing 30 Bolsheviks and Industrial Workers of the World passed through Port Worth on Wednesday for Ellis Island. The radicals were gathered for deportation by immigration officers in San Francisco, Tucson, El Paso, San Antonio, and Dallas.

Deportations Arranged

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two more parties of undesirable aliens are to be deported, according to local immigration officers. One party will go to New York and the other to New Orleans. The southern party will in-

clude four Mexicans and four Chinese from Chicago, and a few from the West. The Chinese will be put aboard a steamer bound for China, by way of the Panama Canal. The party to be sent to New York will include aliens gathered up in Helena, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and elsewhere.

GERMANS AGREE ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Provisional Form of Government Accepted by All Parties—Old Bismarckian System Is Still Retained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German National Assembly passed a bill for a provisional German constitution on Tuesday, all parties agreeing, in view of the provisional character of the measure, to waive their particular objections in order that the work of establishing a constitutional government might be proceeded with. The bill was passed practically in the form previously cabled, an outstanding feature of which is the retention of the Bismarckian device whereby the Bundesrat controlled the legislation of the Reichstag.

The Minority Socialists' proposals that the Central Council of Soviets should have the right to vote on the National Assembly's decisions and demand a popular vote in certain circumstances, were rejected, together with their attempt to render conclusion of secret treaties legally impossible once for all.

A semi-official communiqué on this subject declares that no party favors secret treaties, but none except the Minority Socialists wished to anticipate the League of Nations' decisions on the matter.

The ground having thus been cleared, the assembly proceeded on Wednesday to the election of a state president. Frederick Ebert obtained 277 votes, out of 378 recorded, while Count Posadowsky, the Conservative leader, received 49, and Herr Scheide-mann and Herr Erzberger one each.

Story of Spa Agreement

Provisioning Arrangement Declared Unreliable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Berlin Government wireless gives details of the arrangements regarding the provisioning of Germany, made with the Allies at Spa on Feb. 8. The Allies, it states, made their fulfillment explicitly dependent on the acceptance and execution of the conditions imposed on Germany concerning the surrender of the commercial fleet, or which may still be imposed on her. Hence, even if the conditions were to be accepted, no certainty exists regarding the regular arrival of the provision supplies which the German representatives demanded.

Clashes With Spartacists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Berlin Government wireless reports repeated encounters on Saturday between government troops and a mob, which was only partly of Spartacist character. At Kiel and Oberhausen, martial law has been proclaimed owing to Spartacist disorders, and Spartacists are still active in various localities such as Wesel, Lübeck, Düsseldorf, and Thüringen towns, in the Weimar neighborhood.

The situation at Hamburg and Bremen is easier, however, garrison troops in both towns having now rallied to the government.

GERMAN ESTATE DISPOSITION

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor.
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Richard H. Trent, custodian of alien enemy property, has written to A. Mitchell Palmer, United States custodian, for a ruling regarding the disposition of the \$300,000 estate of H. Wilhelm Wolters. The will provides that upon the expiration of a 10-year trust term, the residue of the estate be turned over by the trustees to the Free and Hansa Town of Bremen, Germany. Wolters also left a valuable collection of postage stamps to a Bremen museum, together with \$5000 for its maintenance.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
NORTH BAY, Ontario—In the local Police Court Dr. J. J. Bedard was fined \$200 and costs of \$80 for having issued 390 liquor prescriptions between July 1 and 22, in some cases according to the evidence, giving sixteen ounces instead of six, the legal limit.

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ADMIRAL'S SURVEY OF NAVAL AFFAIRS

Viscount Jellicoe, in Book on Fleet, Says British Fleet Had an Insufficient Margin of Superiority Over Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Admiral Jellicoe's book, "The Grand Fleet," has appeared today, and raises many points of absorbing interest, incidentally revealing alleged defects in the fleet and inferiority to the Germans in many respects when the war broke out.

Lack of submarines, destroyers, star-shells, and inadequate armor, and a night fire control apparatus, are included in the admiral's survey, and an explanation is given of the turning-away movements which took the battle fleet out of touch with the Germans at the beginning of the Jutland fight.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In a book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, formerly commander of the fleet, it is pointed out that the German high seas fleet possessed 88 destroyers, compared with 42 for the grand fleet, and reveals that, owing to the submarine menace, the grand fleet in the fall of 1914 moved from Loughswilly, and only returned to the North Sea when the anchorage in Scapa Flow became reasonably safe.

Neither in October, 1914, nor in May, 1916, he says, did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fleet. The situation gradually improved after 1916, especially as the light cruiser and destroyer forces with the Grand Fleet increased steadily after the Battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of successful torpedo attack, while the inclusion of the Class K submarines made it probable that the enemy would suffer more severely from submarine attack than the British.

Regarding 1918, Admiral Jellicoe says: "The position was assured, and we could have afforded to take risks which in 1916 would have been most unwise. If the German Fleet had come out to battle, a terrible punishment awaited them."

One third of the book is devoted to the battle of Jutland. In summing up the lessons of the battle Admiral Jellicoe dwells upon the danger involved in leaving too much to chance in fleet action.

"Our fleet was the one and only factor vital to the existence of the empire, and, indeed, to the allied cause," he writes. "We had no reserve outside the battle fleet, which could in any way replace it in the event of disaster, or even should its margin of superiority be eliminated."

He says his ships were inadequately protected with armor compared to the German vessels of the better cruiser type, while the German Fleet in the battle of Jutland was far better off in the number of destroyers. In addition the Germans possessed "a most efficient armor-piercing shell," he continues. "When the battle fleets approached, there was a difference of reckoning between the British battle fleet and the battle cruiser squadrons, due to the cruisers having been engaged for several hours and having repeatedly altered their course. Hence, instead of being encountered right ahead, the enemy approached on the starboard bow."

Instant action was necessary, the Admiral says, and he decided to deploy on the port wing division, thus compelling the Germans to turn off to starboard to avoid being crossed. This maneuver, which has been described as masterly by reviewers, threw the enemy into complete confusion. The German commander-in-chief realized that his only hope lay in escape, profiting by his superiority in torpedo craft, low visibility, the approach of darkness and the proximity of his bases and mine fields.

The enemy at this period fired hundreds of torpedoes, as German officers have since stated. Admiral Jellicoe continues, and though the Germans were in the gravest peril, the position of the Grand Fleet itself was menaced.

by determined torpedo attacks in thick weather, the British fleet, by turning its battleline four times during the action, the Admiral says, got clear of the torpedoes which were racing toward the British ships.

Admiral Jellicoe gives the cause of the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire, on which Lord Kitchener was lost. He explains that the Hampshire struck a German moored mine, which had been laid by a submarine. He further pays tribute to the skill of his captains in handling their ships and avoiding torpedoes and collisions while keeping their positions.

He explains why he did not seek night action and refers to the more powerful German searchlights, the superiority of the enemy in destroyers and the greater number of torpedo tubes in the enemy ships, giving the enemy an opportunity of scoring heavily at the outset of any action.

After estimating the relative strength of the two fleets early in the war, he expresses surprise that the Germans were so cautious and says: "If this country in the future decided to rely for safety against raids or invasion on the fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels than we did in August, 1914."

QUEBEC SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
MONTREAL, Quebec—The Province of Quebec is taking a leading part in Canada's new industry of shipbuilding. The most important work is being done at the yards of the Canadian Vickers in Montreal, but great activity prevails at many other points. The yards at Sorel are equipped to construct and repair vessels designed for St. Lawrence navigation, and new workshops have been constructed on the banks of the Richelieu, to which a branch of the South Shore Railway has been extended. At Lévis the Davis Company shipyards have built many wooden ships and the National Shipbuilding Company is actively engaged in Three Rivers, while the Tide Water yards at Cape Madeline are turning out steel ships.

ONTARIO'S POTATO SEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
TORONTO, Ontario—In its endeavors to make Ontario a great potato-growing center, the Provincial Department of Agriculture will continue its program inaugurated last year of certifying a high standard of potato seed. According to statistics, officials of the department inspected 313 fields, containing 278 acres, in Northern Ontario, last year, from which were secured 16,000 bushels of certified seed. All of this seed will be planted in Old Ontario next season, and it is anticipated that within a few years this province will be able to supply sufficient seed for the whole Dominion of Canada as well as for the United States.

LOSSES ON EXPRESS PACKAGES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Losses of the express companies in the United States, through theft and lost packages, amounted to nearly \$18,000,000 last year, according to a statement by William Gourley, general agent of the American Railway Express Company. Careless wrapping, poor paper and poor twine, he said, often caused exposure of contents of a package and led to loss through theft.

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HOW GREAT BRITAIN MAKES ITS AIRMEN

Training Calls for Highest Technical Skill on Part of Cadets.—All Are Weeded Out Who Fail to "Make Good"

A previous article upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 12.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The school of aeronautics furnishes the theoretical side of the airman's training, and after he has passed its examination he is transferred to a school of armament, where he is made thoroughly conversant with all the various bombs and guns and other instruments of destruction mounted on a modern machine. It will be recognized that a man must be pretty smart and have all his wits about him to control his machine and also have an eye to getting in a shot at the enemy, and be ready at the same time to drop a bomb on any object of military importance he may see whilst flying over the enemy lines fighting his opponent aviators. It is arranged in the curriculum laid down by the Air Ministry that after passing through the school of aeronautics, the cadet is thoroughly efficient, and great emphasis is laid on the word "thoroughly" throughout the whole training of an airman. The air force cannot do with the cadet who only half knows his work, and at every stage in his training there are examinations to weed out the airman who will not or cannot make good.

To show the manner in which the instructional work is done one instance alone may be mentioned, where, to give the cadets a graphic and photographic record of the firing of a Lewis gun, with which the greater proportion of aeroplanes are equipped, over 15,000 separate photographs were taken, so that every movement of the mechanism of the gun was accurately recorded and presented to the students. After having been carefully coached in the theoretical working and use of the guns and bombs, of which there are many types and patterns, too numerous to mention, the cadet is transferred to the aiming range, where, mounted in a stationary plane, he learns to aim, and puts his knowledge of the working of the guns to practical test. And in connection with the firing of the Lewis—or Vickers—machine gun, mention must be made of the device with which all the British aeroplanes are equipped, whereby the bullets pass safely between the blades of the revolving propeller. The device was invented by a Rumanian, acting on the basic idea of wave-lengths in wireless telegraphy, to insure the bullets, no matter how many are fired, passing between the blades of the propeller whilst it is revolving. The device is most ingenious, and care has to be taken that in each single machine it is synchronized with the revolutions of the engine. When this is once set it is impossible for a bullet to pass anywhere but between the blades. The airman is also instructed how and when to drop his bombs on an objective, as the speed of the plane and wind, and the direction in which both are traveling, has to be taken into account and various corrections allowed for, as well as the flight of the bomb when released. Further evidence of the thoroughness with which the Royal Air Force does its work is to be seen in the fact that it is not content with the condition of the machine guns as delivered by the various contractors for their supply, but at the school of armament it maintains its own workshops on a very large scale, in which every gun is tested, not only for defects, but for the accuracy of its working parts. After the guns have been passed by a highly skilled inspecting officer they are laid by until needed. And it is to the workshops of the Royal Air Force that the most highly skilled mechanics in the country have been taken.

Passed through the school of armament, the cadet next goes to a training depot station, and here he flies. These are the first stages in his flight, and after learning all the theory of an aeroplane, its control lever—or, as it is familiarly called, the "joy-stick"—he has the pleasure of actually using this and all the accessory instruments. The first flights are taken in company with an instructor on a two-seater machine, but when the young aviator gets confidence and "feels his feet" in the air he is allowed to do what he likes for a short time, and then he must pass the various tests laid down, including the swooping down to a low height, firing so many rounds of his machine gun, the dropping of a dummy bomb, and soaring again to a given height. The satisfactory accomplishment of this may be said to complete the airman's training, and he has then only to practice and become thoroughly efficient before he is ready for service with the air force in the field. At these training depots the cadet puts into actual practice all the knowledge he has gained throughout his previous training, and the manner in which he handles his plane and is able to fire, spot targets, read signals, and keep his engines in trim, shows how he has benefited by the instruction given him.

The Royal Air Force is very particular about the soundness of the machines in which its pilot and observers fly, and accordingly there are a number of aircraft acceptance parks throughout the country where the machines are received from the various contractors and then tested in detail, numbered, catalogued, and distributed. To each machine and engine is supplied a log book, so that throughout the whole course of its career every part in connection with the plane and the engine can come up for review. The history of each is entered in a separate log book, and is available for inspection at all times, and when in use for flying the aviator must re-

cord the behavior of his engine and plane, and, on his landing, the events of each flight. In this way only is it possible to work out the best type of plane and engine, and to this thoroughness must be ascribed the success which attended the work of the Royal Air Force and the Independent Air Force in the field.

It is very necessary that those pilots who have the special ability of imparting knowledge to others should have special training, and for this purpose various instructors' schools have been established, where some of the finest flying in the world can be seen.

The aeroplane, or rather, its twin brother, the seaplane, has been of considerable use in patrol work, and especially in spotting the U-boats. Here again the pilots and observers receive theoretical and practical training at special seaplane stations before they take part in the actual work, and one very valuable feature of seaplane work has been the patrol of the coasts, as the aviator at even the low level of 700 or 1000 feet has a wide area of vision, and by means of wireless telegraphy can report the happenings and doings on the particular part of the coast he is responsible for to the divisional headquarters. Seaplanes are able to travel on the surface of the sea if necessary, and there is especial care devoted to the construction of these planes, some of which are of immense size.

The war has seen the institution of a ferry service between France and England by means of large aeroplanes of the Handley-Page type. The distance between the acceptance parks in England and France, a distance of some 25 miles, can be covered in 25 minutes. A regular service is maintained whenever the conditions permit of flying, and to secure really reliable data of the weather both for this service and flying at the various aerodromes throughout the country, the air ministry has established its own weather bureau, so that that special kind of information which is valuable to the flying man can be collected, forecasted and distributed wherever it will be of service.

The salvage of wrecked planes is a vast and important part of the activities of the Royal Air Force, and at practically every large center of instruction where there are workshops, useful work of salvage is maintained whenever the conditions permit of flying, and to secure really reliable data of the weather both for this service and flying at the various aerodromes throughout the country, the air ministry has established its own weather bureau, so that that special kind of information which is valuable to the flying man can be collected, forecasted and distributed wherever it will be of service.

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MAILS BY AEROPLANE FOR NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—An aerial postal service for New Zealand will probably be considered by the New Zealand Parliament, as Sir Joseph Ward, the Postmaster-General, is enthusiastically in favor of carrying mails by aeroplane. Reports, maps, and details are being prepared for New Zealand by Mr. Handley-Page, the distinguished British builder of aeroplanes, and the general in charge of the air branch of the British War Department is furnishing a full report upon the whole question of an aerial postal service for New Zealand.

"I have no doubt about the financial success of a postal service by aeroplanes," says Sir Joseph Ward. "The amount that we would save in subsidies, paid at present for the conveyance of mails, would more than cover interest and sinking fund on the initial expenditure. The saving in time would be enormous. Mails would go from Wellington to Christchurch in 2½ hours, and from Wellington to Dunedin in five hours."

WIRELESS BAN REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Naval Department has issued a statement to the effect that all regulations concerning the censorship of wireless messages to and from ships in the West Atlantic and in the Pacific have been removed. Wireless messages may be sent by ships anywhere in the Pacific Ocean and 40 degrees west in the Atlantic Ocean. The same rule applies to commercial coast stations, while the restrictions regarding code and cipher telegraphy are also removed. Private and amateur wireless stations still remain under the ban and for the present may not be used, though it is expected that entire freedom of wireless messages will soon be established.

ROAD-BUILDING BY PRISON LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The advantage of using inmates of the prisons in New York State in road-building, reforestation and agricultural tasks was described by Herbert S. Carpenter, chairman of the committee on agriculture and reforestation, at a recent meeting of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Mr. Carpenter began by describing the work on a piece of town highway in the northeastern part of the State.

"This road," he said, "runs through a beautiful region. It is handy to Clinton Prison, which offered inducement to the Prison Department to cooperate directly with the Highway Department, and incidentally with the Conservation Department, in building a short piece of township roadway between Loon Lake and Malone."

"To get the state help, and secure a portion of the \$50,000 prison fund appropriated in 1916 for convict labor for town road improvement, it was necessary for the town to furnish a proportion of the expense, and this contribution together with some private subscriptions, enabled the district to get this work authorized."

"It has been the policy of the Prison and Highway departments to spend this \$50,000 prison fund with the townships, which are poor, thus enabling that part of the community to get better roads at the least possible cost to the town. It is to be commended and urged for continuation, otherwise there would be deserving parts of the State which would be greatly neglected as to highways."

"I have urged the departments of Prisons, Conservation and Highways to cooperate where they can in using prison labor, believing that convicts used in out-of-door work would be greatly benefited, and that much could be accomplished cooperatively, with the labor cost greatly reduced. The crying shame is that under the present system this prison labor cannot be paid a living wage."

"The convicts used on the work of this road were 'short timers.' The reason for this is that there is less danger of their attempting to escape. Most of the men, some 25 in number, were first employed by the Conservation Department at their new tree nursery plant on the north branch of the Sarano River."

"Tree-planting work starts early in the spring and lasts until budding commences, which is usually about June 15. The conservation work of the men was reported as equal in efficiency to the local paid labor, which is remarkable considering that the only incentive offered was open air, freedom and camp life."

"If Article 7, Section 7, of the Conservation Law of the present constitution of New York State is changed as contemplated, it will involve the taking out of 'dead and down' timber from the state preserve for good forestry. If this change of the constitution is effected it will open up a great further state opportunity for the use of convicts for the building of protective fire trails and preparing the way for safe reforestation."

"The same gang used in the tree job with a few additions, were transferred to our road camp, in one of the most isolated parts of the wilderness. The men graduated from the tree job in fine shape and entered heartily into their new work. Most of the time they worked on the highway the men had but one guard. There was also a representative boss of the Highway Department who superintended construction."

"An excellent job of about five miles of good road was blasted out, graded and filled in, and when the season ended, about Oct. 15, the link of highway was available, cutting down the distance from Loon Lake to Malone from 60 to 20 miles, at a cost of not far from \$6000."

MODERATE PARTY IN INDIA'S REFORM

First Conference Held as Counterblast to Extremists' Congress on Reform Schemes

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—By way of counterblast to the extremist congress held in Bombay some months ago, the newly formed Moderate Party recently held their first conference in the same city under the presidency of the Hon. Surendranath Banerjee, the oldest "parliamentary hand" in India, who has several times presided over the National Congress in the days when it was united.

In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Banerjee said: "God be thanked, the times are changed—the angle of vision of our fathers has undergone a profound transformation. A change, a welcome change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and they have extended to us the hand of fellowship and friendship. Let us grasp it with alacrity and enthusiasm, and in cooperation with British statesmanship let us march forward to the accomplishment of the high destinies that under the providence of God are in store for us."

The following are among the resolutions passed by the conference: "This conference cordially welcomes the reform proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India as constituting a distinct advance upon present conditions, both as regards the Government of India and provincial governments, and also a real and substantial step toward the progressive realization of responsible government in the provincial governments in due fulfillment of the terms of the announcement of Aug. 20, 1917. As such this conference accords its hearty sup-

port to these proposals and, while suggesting necessary modifications and improvements therein, expresses its grateful appreciation of the earnest effort of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to start the country on a career of genuine and lasting progress toward the promised goal. This conference regards all attempts at the condemnation or rejection of the reform scheme, as a whole, as ill-advised, and in particular as an emphatically against the reactionary attitude assumed toward it by the Indo-British association and some European public bodies in this country, which is certain to produce, if persisted in, an extremely undesirable state of feeling between England and India and impede the cause of ordered progress in this country. This conference therefore most earnestly urges His Majesty's government and the Parliament of the United Kingdom to give effect to the provisions of the scheme and the suggestions of its supporters in regard thereto as early as possible by suitable legislation."

"This conference . . . urges that having regard to the terms of the announcement of Aug. 20, 1917, and in order that the progress of India toward the goal of a self-governing unit of the British Empire may be facilitated and not delayed or hampered, as also with a view to avoid the untoward consequences of a legislature containing a substantially elected popular element being allowed merely to indulge in criticism unchecked by responsibility, it is essential that the principle of responsible government should be also in the government of India simultaneously with a similar form in the provinces. There should, therefore, be a division of functions in the central government into 'reserved' and 'transferred' as a part of the present installment of reforms, and the committee on division of functions should be instructed to investigate the subject and make recommendations. While, as suggested above, some measure of transfer of power to the Indian Legislature should be introduced at the commencement, provision should be made for future progress toward complete responsible government by specifically authorizing the proposed periodic commission to inquire into the matter, and to recommend to Parliament such further advance as may be deemed necessary, or desirable in that behalf."

"This conference recommends that the composition of the council of state should be so altered as to insure that one half of its total strength shall consist of elected members."

"This conference urges that legislation of an exceptional character having the effect of curtailing ordinary rights such as the freedom of the press and public meetings and open judicial trial should not be carried through the council of state alone, or in spite of the declared opinion of the legislative assembly of India, except in a time of war or internal disturbance, without the approval of the select committee of the House of Commons proposed to be set up under the scheme, unless such legislation is of a temporary character and limited to a period of one year only, the said legislation being in any case made not renewable without such approval in the last resort."

"The power of certification given to the Governor-General should be limited to matters involving the defense of the country, foreign and political relations, and peace and order, and should not be extended to good government generally or sound financial administration."

"The Indian element in the executive government of India should be one half of the total number of members of that government having such equal and equitable imperial obligations as may be agreed upon as resting on all parts of the Empire. The government of India, acting under the control of the Legislature, should enjoy the same power of regulating the fiscal policy of India as the governments of the self-governing dominions enjoy regulating their fiscal policy."

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DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON THE BOLSHIEVSKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—In the course of a speech delivered recently before the members of the local branch of the Canadian Club, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, uttered a note of warning in regard to the spread of Bolshevism in the Dominion. It required, said His Excellency, dark and hidden places in which to grow, but it could be uprooted if handled in the proper manner. One of the best means for its elimination was the doing away with slums, for with the increase of slums such fantastic ideas as those held by the Bolsheviki became stronger. Tact, forbearance and sacrifice would all be needed to overcome the menace, and the sacrifices would amount to but little when compared with the sacrifices made by those who went overseas to defend their country. The Duke added that there was no room for doubt that Canada would meet this problem as it had the war problems.

Speaking of Great Britain's part in the war, he said the war was forced upon her as time would show. The British Crown held a stronger place in the heart of the Empire than ever before. England had entered the war with clean hands and a clean conscience and she had emerged from the struggle with clean hands and a clean conscience.

CANADIAN COAL RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The possibility of any shortage of coal in Canada is eliminated by the removal of all restrictions on the export of anthracite coal to this country, which will result in the immediate release of many shipments consigned to Canadian dealers.

GROWN-UPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Somehow grown-up people always missed the best things, you were convinced of it. Not one of them ever appreciated bits of things. The colored paper the oranges were wrapped in, lace mats from chocolate boxes, tassels, buttons and broken toys. Unless a thing was whole their only idea was to throw it away or mend it. They never could see why you liked bits of things, and so your first real object in life was to find a cubby-hole all your own, a retreat for your treasures which would not be raided by mother or nurse. Your sister, two years older had a desk with a lock and key; you only had a bag, a kind of harsh coconut matting bag, but you guarded it jealously and all unwittingly learnt your first lesson in self-reliance in saving it from the clutches of the grown-ups.

They were awfully nice but there were such a lot of things they couldn't understand. They never could see why you liked Jacko, a stuffed monkey who had shared your adventures ever since you were two, better than the prettiest doll. One warm night they took him out of your bed, and laughed the next day because you had awakened in the night and hunted about in the dark till you found him and brought him back again. They thought that you couldn't be happy without him and it was not the least bit of good trying to explain that it was he who would be unhappy away from you.

Then they laughed more than ever when you saw your first real monkey on a barrel organ and had to run helter-skelter back to the house and up to the nursery for Jacko, so that he might see his brother. They called you a funny little thing and it never even entered their heads that Jacko would have been dreadfully disappointed if he'd missed the treat.

All the same grown-ups were very kind and when they took you for long walks in the country on Sunday afternoons, miles and miles it seemed, and you had to cross a ditch on a very narrow plank and elder brothers and sisters dashed ahead and left you stranded on the wrong side of the yawning chasm, there was a grown-up ready to turn back and pilot you across, your small hand in his friendly big one.

Going back to bits of things, though, what a wonderful thing the rag bag was. It lived in the kitchen in a dark cupboard under the stairs. Sometimes you were there when Mary wanted new pieces for her patchwork quilt and then you could join in the search and marvel at the fascinating shapes and colors, the long zig-zag pieces of orange silk hopelessly tangled up with streamers of puce velvet, duchess satin rubbing noses with cotton at threepence a hapenny a yard, Harris tweed squeezed in beside dainty ends of pink chiffon, and uncompromising bits of calico, new and stiff, some of them flapping like elephant ears, some of them cut as curiously as a problem in Euclid. Without any doubt the rag bag was one of the best things in the house and they stuffed it away in the darkest corner. There was no accounting for grown-ups.

There was another grievance. You were the youngest, very much the youngest, and even elder brothers and sisters, only half grown up, soon began to deteriorate. Two of them had declared they were tired of hide and seek. Now that was frankly silly. Hide and seek played all over the house was the greatest game in the world and you knew you would never grow tired of it. Think of the joy of crouching in a clothes basket and pulling the cloth over you, then holding your breath for whole minutes at a time when the seekers came by, and stuffing your hanky into your mouth for fear you would laugh, and the triumph of rushing "home" when they had passed you by. Not enjoy hide and seek? The idea was monstrous.

Only one thing could possibly compete, that was acting in any shape or form—charades, dumb crambo, even Mrs. Jarley's waxworks—anything that permitted you to dress up and be some one else. You had an indefatigable friend who enjoyed it just as much as you did, and together you organized wonderful entertainments. She was Mrs. Jarley and did all the talking and you had to make lightning changes and impersonate all the waxworks. It was always a success, grown-ups at least were appreciative, they clapped even when "Dick Whittington and his Cat" had to be hurriedly changed to "Dick Whittington without his Cat" because your kitten



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BETTER ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.—Mr. J. A. Hanan, Minister for Education, firmly believes in the compulsory continuation of education. In a speech in Christchurch he expressed the hope that in the future children would remain longer under instruction than they were required to do at present.

A similar point of view was also expressed in a report submitted to the Board of Education at Auckland by its chairman, Mr. E. C. Banks. Mr. Banks said New Zealand was spending £11,700,000 a year on education and a great deal of the effect of this expenditure was being lost through 85 per cent of the children leaving school at or before the age of 14 years, and forgetting much of what they had learned, before they were 20. To remedy this it was proposed to make education compulsory for at least half a day a week in the daytime for scholars between 14 and 17. He considered that in order to meet the interest on the national debt and to defray the pensions to soldiers production in New Zealand would have to be increased by at least 50 per cent. Two things were required to insure this: an increase in the number of primary producers and increased efficiency. He also urged the improvement of the district high schools in the country.

NEW ZEALAND IMMIGRATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—In the Dominion of New Zealand, as in the Commonwealth of Australia, it is believed that there will be an inflow of immigrants following the signing of peace. Sir Joseph Ward anticipates that men who have served at the front will not wish to return to indoor occupations, and will probably seek new fields overseas. It is essential, he says, that nothing should be left undone to retain any such movement of population within the British Empire, thus making for the future strength, greatness and solidarity of the Empire. It will be the duty of the government as well as of the shipping companies to cooperate in directing and assisting those who are looking for fresh land. It is their duty at the same time to consider, says Sir Joseph, the needs and requirements of the homeland as well as of New Zealand.

VETERANS OPPOSE BOLSHIEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Great War Veterans Association has issued a statement to the effect that Bolshevism in any shape or form is absolutely repugnant to the returned soldiers. While the executive are in hearty sympathy with the effort to stamp out this influence, they strongly deplore the disorders that have occurred. They desire to place on record that they have no sympathy with the actions of those who have, in the name of returned soldiers, caused so much damage and disturbance in Winnipeg. The recent disorders have brought one important result, a closer cooperation between true organized labor and the returned soldiers, as against Bolshevism and violence.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 576)

Public Interest and the Packers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent articles in your valued newspaper on the financial history, methods, and trade practices of the five big packers must be a revelation to many. The millions of dollars exacted from the American public, both producers and consumers, over and above a reasonable return on invested capital, constitute a menace to our liberties unless controlled.

It seems clear that these five Chicago packers constitute at present a monopoly, and a monopoly in private hands, unless rigidly controlled by the government, is intolerable. The solution of this problem, it seems to me, is more power, if power is lacking, to the Federal Trade Commission, that most important body, (1) to supervise all security issues of these packers and also all corporations doing an interstate business; (2) to issue licenses, to fix prices and to protect producers and consumers where protection is necessary.

The packers will argue that such measures would ruin their business. The proposal would only do away with oppressive conditions which have no right to exist; their real business would be unharmed. What is really in the interests of the public will be found to be in the interests of the packers as well.

(Signed) H. G. DENNISON,
Worcester, Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1919.

WOOL QUERY ANSWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Replying to a complaint that 500,000 bales of the best grease wool were being shipped to America and Canada for treatment there instead of in New Zealand, Mr. Massey, Minister in Charge of Imperial Supplies, explained that the direction received from the Imperial Government, with regard to the shipping of a certain quantity of wool to allied countries and Canada, referred to wool which was unsuitable for scouring in New Zealand. Pastoralists in the Dominion have received with enthusiasm the proposal that their share of any surplus profits made by the Imperial Government on the issue of New Zealand wool for civilian purposes should be devoted to the fund for dependents of sailors of the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine.

TRENCH COMFORTS FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, W. Aus.—After operations extending slightly over five months, the committee of business men who have been superintending the collection and sale of old metals, glass and rubber for the benefit of the Trench Comforts Fund, which furnished the soldiers in the trenches with comforts of every description, raised £1200 for the fund. Every penny of this amount represented the proceeds of waste which in the days before the war was consigned to the rubbish heap.



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BOARD TO CONFER ON TEXTILE WORK

Adjustment of All Disputed Points to Be Sought at a Conference With the Union Labor Silk Industry Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Representatives of the silk manufacturers of the United States and of their employees will appear before the War Labor Board here today for a hearing, at the request of employees, on an eight-hour day. It was stated by an official of the board here on Wednesday. The textile workers to be represented here are those who are organized under the American Federation of Labor. The I. W. W. has also been attempting to organize the workers in the silk industry, but the board is not dealing with them, it was stated. The trouble which the board is asked to settle grew out of the demand of the textile workers for an eight-hour day, and of the refusal of the silk manufacturers to grant it.

The War Labor Board has failed to come to any agreement on the controversy between the textile workers and the shipowners of New York, and V. E. Macoy of New York City, chairman of the wage adjustment board of the United States Shipping Board, has accepted an invitation to act as umpire. A hearing will be held at Washington next Wednesday, at which counsel for both sides will present their cases.

While the marine workers are asking for an advance in wages, the main cause of a disagreement is over the hours of work, an official of the board stated. The marine workers are now working two shifts of 12 hours each, and want three shifts of eight hours each. The marine workers contend that there are many men coming out of the navy and army that can be put into ship work, and that there is now no necessity for 12-hour shifts.

More Lawrence Looms Busy

Strike Gradually Collapsing—Duck Company on 54-Hour Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Gradually but steadily the number of textile operatives returning to their looms is increasing, and just as gradually the strike in the mills of this city is collapsing. Some of the mill agents predict that the plants will be able to run nearly normal next week. The Lawrence Duck Company, employing about 2500 operatives, resumed operations on Wednesday on a 54-hour schedule, after having been closed since a few days after the strike was inaugurated. Officials claimed that "a good working force" reported. The Everett and Pemberton mills, the former employing 2000 operatives and the latter 1200, remained closed.

Following the declaration on last Sunday by the Mayor's committee of citizens who promised full protection of the law for all strikers who wished to report back to the mills for work, a considerable number of the operatives returned during the first three days of the present week. No all departments in those mills now open are able to run as yet, but in order to make it easy for the strikers, the agents have agreed to pay them a full day's wages regardless of the amount of work they actually do.

Things were much quieter about the mills on Wednesday. Fewer pickets were in evidence, notwithstanding the resolve of the general strike committee, several days ago to double their picket lines. The strike committee is persistent in its attempt to hold a big demonstration. It voted on Wednesday to try again to obtain a permit from the authorities for holding a street parade and mass meeting on next Saturday afternoon. City officials will not grant one, it is stated. The police are having little trouble in keeping the streets clear, in contrast to the tendency of the strikers to form groups during the early days of the strike last week.

Henry J. Skiffington, immigration commissioner at Boston and one of three federal mediators assigned to the Lawrence strike by the United States Department of Labor, came to this city on Wednesday for the purpose of holding conferences with officials of the city and of the mills as well as with the leaders of the strike.

MJ Workers Walk Out

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—At the Whitman No. 1 mill in this city, doffers in the spinning room walked out on Wednesday. They did so in protest against the announcement that they would be put on piece rates in place of the standard rate of \$19 per week. They claim the firm has not posted the new scale of prices.

PLEA FOR GREATER REWARD TO LABOR

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Labor is entitled to a far greater proportion of the return on its labor than it has so far received," A. B. Garretson, chief of the Railway Conductors Brotherhood, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Wednesday.

"Wages should be determined by a tribunal fairly balanced in which no one interested element can dispose of the question," Mr. Garretson added. "Officials, no more than labor, should alone be allowed to determine wages. Minimum wage laws are nothing but an effort to patch up a defective system."

If the minimum wage were boosted to \$25 a day workmen would be no better off, he believes. "The increase would be passed on to the consumer."

Every man who works constantly is entitled to a decent living, Mr. Garretson contended. Organized labor gets its wage increases at the expense of the weaker workman under the present system, he declared. Unless some system is devised to prevent drifting of profit into a few hands a desirable standard of wages will be impossible, according to Mr. Garretson.

REDUCTION OF NEW YORK WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—A reduction of 5 per cent of the total number of workers in New York State took place between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, according to a recent announcement by the State Industrial Commission based on the preliminary analysis of reports of the Bureau of Statistics. The most important industry group, metals and machinery, shows a decline of 8 per cent. 55 per cent of the employees having been discharged in the firearms department. The falling-off of labor in the munition plants amounted to 24 per cent. Cancellation of government contracts, labor strikes and the retrenchment of manufacturers due to the high cost of labor and materials are given as causes for the decline.

PLAN FOR LABOR PARTY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Organized St. Louis labor, as represented by the Central Trades and Labor Union, composed of representatives of 70,000 labor men, has definitely refused to join the new Labor Party that union labor men are endeavoring to form in Illinois and other states. A communication from the Independent Labor Party of Cook County, Illinois, a political organization of Chicago, was unanimously rejected at a recent meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

"It was by unanimous vote that the action was taken," explained Joseph Worachek, president of the union. "We have decided that we will not go into any political party. Our unions were formed for the purpose of furthering the cause of trade unionism."

PATERSON WAGE DISPUTE REFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PATERSON, New Jersey—The National War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute between the striking textile workers and their employers here. The men ask for a 47-hour week, the employers offer 50, and both sides have agreed to abide by the board's decision. The radical leaders oppose any such arrangement, but the United Textile Workers leaders say the radicals are hopelessly in the minority. Four I. W. W. agitators were sentenced to a year in jail on charges of disorderly conduct, but were released on suspended sentences when they promised to cease further agitation.

NO BEER, NO WORK APPEAL ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A "no beer, no work" campaign is now being conducted among the workingmen, and the Central Federated Union in this city, in an appeal signed by Ernest Bohm, corresponding secretary, is asking each union to vote on the question of striking "if the bonedry prohibition law is really enforced on July 1, 1919." Emanuel Kovalski, president of the Trade Liberty League and representing the New York State Federation of Labor, is said to be in charge of spreading this movement to cities in other states. Mr. Bohm, in his letter, says prohibition is primarily aimed at the working class.

OFFER ACCEPTED IN STRIKE AT HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba—After a conference on Wednesday with President Menocal and Dr. Agramonte, the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture, the committee representing the striking typographers and linotypists accepted the offer of a 5 per cent increase in the wages of those earning more than \$20 weekly and an increase of 10 per cent for those earning less than \$20. The Labor Assembly was to vote on the proposal. The only question remaining to be adjusted will be that concerning double pay for a holiday. The refusal of the employers to give the men double pay caused the present strike.

ILLUION DAY STRIKE CALLED

CHICAGO, Illinois—A call for a one-day general strike of union labor in Chicago on April 1, the date of the municipal election, has been issued by Morton L. Johnson, executive secretary in charge of the Labor Party's headquarters. Union records show that 280,000 Chicago men and women belong to unions, out of a total registration of 600,000. Agitation for a general strike on election day in order to bring out a full labor vote has been going on for several weeks.

NEW ST. LOUIS SHIPYARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A new shipyard will be established in St. Louis, employing about 400 persons, to build the four self-propelled barges to be used by the government service on the Warrior River section of the Mississippi-Warrior Waterways. The four barges will cost \$1,000,000.

STRIKE MEETING IN OREGON IS PLANNED

Seattle Shipyard Workmen Completing Arrangements in Hope of Adjusting Pacific Coast Metal Workers' Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Striking shipyard workmen are completing arrangements for participation in a meeting at Portland, Oregon, which may pave the way for an adjustment of the disturbing factors in the affairs of 150,000 metal trades workers on the Pacific Coast.

Such settlement would mean the return to work of 25,000 Seattle shipyard workers, the only organization that is now on strike here. Striking longshoremen returning to work on Wednesday found non-union men in their places on the docks. Longshoremen voted to go on general strike over the protests of their international officers and the question has been raised as to whether they can now expect the support of organized labor.

Non-union men have been employed by four millers in loading ships and union men are demanding that these men be discharged. While there is no plan in view of reducing the wage scale that prevailed before the general walk-out, employers are not prepared to discharge men as formerly on the demand of labor organizations. The general strike committee at a special meeting on Sunday will take up the question of employers who have refused to reinstate striking workmen.

Butte Mines Picketed

BUTTE, Montana—Picket activity by members of the Butte Metal Miners' Union (Independent) and the Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 800, of the I. W. W., on strike here as a protest against the recent reduction in wages of \$1 a day, was resumed on Wednesday. Several organized bodies of pickets attempted to reach the mines, but were dispersed by the police. In two instances soldiers were called to assist in dispersing pickets. Three foreigners were arrested for interfering with men going to work. Only a few men went to work.

MAINE LABOR SHOWS INCREASE

State Commissioner Says Efforts Should Be Made to Meet a More Than Normal Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BAR HARBOR, Maine—"There were 13,745 more people employed in manufacturing in Maine at the close of the year than at the beginning," says Roscoe A. Eddy, State Labor Commissioner.

"When it is considered that about 25,000 men of Maine were mustered into the service of the United States during this time, the question arises where the additional number engaged in manufacturing came from. The reply is to the credit of the people of Maine who came willingly and cheerfully from all occupations that our fighting men should be supplied with the essentials necessary to continue the war to a successful conclusion. Statistics show that 25,998 people engaged in manufacturing in the State were employed directly on war orders at the time the armistice was signed. "Since the armistice there has been a diminution in the demand for labor and I believe that the labor situation will become increasingly difficult unless there is a united effort for capital and communities to engage jointly in providing more than normal conditions to meet a more than normal situation. The immediate future with reference to the working people is difficult to forecast at this time."

"The scarcity of labor during the last two years has created a condition between the employer and the employee, especially in large manufacturing establishments, which did not exist before the war. The employee is no longer looked upon as a mere cog in the industrial machine. He is recognized in many matters which previously the employer considered as none of his business. The result is beneficial."

"It seems to be the general opinion of employers and all others that every effort should be made to keep up the wages of labor and decided not to let wages be forced down faster than the prices of commodities which labor needs and has to pay for."

"The working people of this State and nation, taken as a whole, are men who possess a high degree of intelligence and common sense, and they know very well that the condition of workingmen in this country is better than anywhere else in the world. They know, too, that any industrial disturbance will affect them more severely than it would any other class. Bolshevism will not be tolerated by the intelligent wage earners of America."

HYDROPLANES FOR FOREST PROTECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The use of hydroplanes for the protection of the forests is recommended by Mr. C. J. Hall, the superintendent of the Forest Protection Service of the Province of Quebec. The superintendent states that after a conference with Major Penney, of the Royal Flying Corps, in Montreal, he is of the opinion that a hydroplane would be able, in the course of a day, to keep surveillance over 8000 miles of forest, owing to the elevation at which it could fly. Mr. Hall points out that a hydroplane

could make a landing on any lake 450 yards long, and that as the Province abounded in such lakes, the service could be made highly efficient and effective.

The possible uses of the aeroplane in peace time were discussed by Mr. George R. Lighthall, secretary of the Aerial League of Canada, in an address in Montreal. Mr. Lighthall said that an aerial mail service had been maintained for over a year between London and Paris, mails being dispatched twice daily. Passenger and express services would soon be established everywhere and the rates would be so little higher than railroad passenger and express rates that the gain in time would more than compensate for the slightly increased expenditure. Aeroplanes, he believed, could be used to facilitate the passage of ships through Hudson Bay and straits, and thus further trade in that region. Their services would consist in detecting and reporting the exact position of ice floes.

Mr. Lighthall said that in 1917 the Royal Air Force included 45,000 members, of whom 5000 were aviators. When the armistice was signed the force was 100,000 strong, of whom about 10,000 were flying officers. Canada had contributed very largely to the Royal Air Force, and about 60 per cent of the land section were Canadians. At the training school for aviation established in Toronto, with its various flying camps in Ontario, thousands of men had been trained in the science of flight, wireless telegraphy, bombing, gunnery, etc.

WAR REVENUE BILL NEARS FINAL ACTION

Congressional Leaders Predict Its Approval by Large Vote—Senator Penrose Criticizes Riders and Extravagance

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Revenue Bill levying \$6,000,000,000 in taxes this year and \$4,000,000,000 annually thereafter, nears final congressional action, and leaders predict that it will be approved by an overwhelming vote.

Addition of riders to the measure designed to effect social or economic reforms was especially criticized on Wednesday by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. Naming the provision to levy 100 per cent taxes on campaign contributions, which was eliminated by the conferees, the bone dry prohibition amendment affecting the District of Columbia, the child labor clause and the special tax on pistols, he said the rules should be changed to prevent the practice of adding unrelated matters to revenue legislation.

Senator Penrose said the provision for a bonus of \$60 to persons discharged from the military service was adopted for patriotic reasons, although possibly a violation of conference rules.

Senators Thomas of Colorado and Smoot of Utah declared that in raising the Senate bonus provision from \$20 to \$60 the conferees had exceeded authority, but that a point of order would not be raised because of the provision's patriotic purpose. What he termed wasteful appropriations and expenditures were criticized by Senator Penrose. He said that the bill's reduction from \$8,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 was "more apparent than real" because a large part was covered in losses from prohibition legislation. He attacked especially the recent \$100,000,000 appropriation for European famine relief.

Senator Penrose said government operation of the railroads was deplorable, and Senator Kellogg of Minnesota called his attention to the request of Director General Hines for \$750,000,000 additional, which the Minnesota Senator said "was to be added to the 'revolving fund' that did not revolve."

Senator Thomas said the Railroad Administration had effected many economies.

Senator Penrose replied that if an estimate were made of losses due to ineffective administration, it would be found to equal the cost of the war. He added that property values worth millions had been wiped out by prohibition, destruction of steamship lines and the scrapping of short line railroads.

Senator Smoot of Utah said the national credit was strained to the limit. "I am so alarmed over the condition of our country financially," he said, "that I can't see how it's going to be met except by strictest economy, not only by Congress but by the people." He has prepared a bill authorizing issuance of currency based on allied loans.

Examining his criticism of alleged extravagance, Senator Penrose said 274,000 new offices had been created by this Congress with a salary roll of \$159,000,000, of which about 60 or 70 per cent were needless. In conclusion he said he supported the bill as a patriotic duty because the government needed the money and because it contained many provisions for relief of taxpayers not contained in existing law.

Senator Thomas advocated the adoption of a budget system.

GENERAL WOOD TAKES CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood took charge of the Central Department headquarters of the United States Army here on Wednesday. A committee met General Wood and extended the greetings of Chicago. This morning General Wood will review a returning detachment of the Black Hawk troops, and this evening he will deliver a speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

FRANKNESS ASKED ON NAVAL POLICY

Senators to Insist on More Explicit and Candid Statement—Mr. Daniels Calls for Most Powerful Navy in World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and the high naval officials who have sponsored and advocated the enlarged naval program adopted by the United States House of Representatives on Tuesday, when the annual appropriation bill was passed, will be called upon to testify before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, before which hearings are scheduled to begin on Friday. Senators who have realized the international significance of the proposed course will ask for a more explicit and candid statement of future plans and immediate purposes than has hitherto been forthcoming.

There is no longer any secrecy about the suspicion aroused by alleged inconsistencies as between theory and practice. Many who have carefully searched the record of Secretary Daniels' testimony before the House committee would like to have a restatement of policy based not on contingencies but on actualities. It is the intention of members of the committee to ask that the secret cable message from President Wilson endorsing the program be made public and submitted not only to the committee but to the whole Senate.

Those who insist on a policy of publicity frankly say that they do not believe that publicity in itself would lead to international complications of any kind. Such as are disposed to support the demands of United States delegates at the Peace Conference would like to know exactly which of these demands is to be furthered by the new construction program. It was on the strength of this demand and in order not to embarrass the President that the House passed the bill. This fact is uncontested. The sincerity and the fairness of the demand itself, however, is the question of importance, as viewed here from the standpoint of good faith toward proven friends.

That this policy of embodying an enlarged program in the annual appropriation bill was determined on before the President's departure also stands uncontested. Senators and congressmen were familiarized with the plan which has been staged with some success. Not all officials, it is known, were in favor of such a policy; there was apparently a division of opinion in the Navy Department.

The question as to when exactly this policy was decided on has considerable importance. There is little doubt that it was agreed on after the British Premier, David Lloyd George, made certain reservations in regard to the acceptance of President Wilson's 14 peace fundamentals. These reservations involved the freedom of the seas, and, therefore, implicitly, the restriction of armaments. As Secretary Daniels told the committee, the President went to Europe to insist on these fundamentals, reservations or no reservations. The bill just adopted by the House, it is believed, virtually says to all who make reservations, "If you do not do this specific thing, observe what Congress is ready to do. This, it is asserted, is the crux of the matter, and if that be true, there is no mystery at all."

It has been alleged in the European press—in London and in Paris—that Secretary Daniels was guilty of "fulminations." Some of those who have carefully read his testimony are of the opinion that he was guilty not so much of "fulminations" as he was of clarity and definiteness of statement. The contingent clause of the authorization for an enlarged program, the present bone of contention, was actually quoted word for word from the bill of 1916, when the United States had not yet entered the war, but when the danger and possibility of war was seen.

"That was put in looking forward to a situation which now really exists," queried Representative Kelley in reference to the clause making the authorization dependent on proceedings at the conference.

Secretary Daniels—No, it was put in looking to an agreement by which the nations would end competitive armaments, and would adopt arbitration instead of fighting. I am proposing its reinsertion now for the same reason.

Further on in the testimony the following colloquy was to be found: Mr. Kelley—Is the second three-year program entirely independent of it? Secretary Daniels—It is practically a duplication.

Mr. Kelley—Why? Secretary Daniels—Because if you want a navy at all you want a navy powerful enough to defend the country against any foreign power.

Mr. Kelley—That is to say, you want the most powerful navy in the world. Secretary Daniels—Absolutely, unless there is such an international agreement as we hope to see before the year 1919 closes.

Mr. Connelly—Suppose we had the largest navy in the world and could defeat the navy of any other nation in the world, then, I suppose, we would want to build a navy that could whip all of the other navies in the world. That would be the logic of the matter.

Secretary Daniels—Of course, there is no such thing as logic involved. Whenever a man tells me that such and such a thing is the logic of the situation, I feel he has no convincing argument.

Mr. Kelley—As to the diplomatic value of it, I do not know that I agree with you that we ought to have the largest navy in the world. I am not quite sure about that. If we are going to build a navy, I am rather in-

clined to think I would be with you on that, but I am not sure. But do you really think that it would be any diplomatic advantage to say to England, "You have got to accept all of these propositions of ours, in our own way, especially this one with reference to reduction of armaments, or we will build a navy that can whip you?" Secretary Daniels—I do not want to say anything to Great Britain or any other nation that would cause anybody to feel that I have any doubt of the purposes of any nation in the Peace Conference to come to an agreement for the peace of the world without selfish interests. I have great faith, and I hope great enough to remove mountains, that when this conference adjourns we shall have a world-wide agreement that will enable us to save these tremendous expenditures on competitive armaments. If it does not do it, I should feel as though all the blood has been shed in vain.

ITALY PLACES ORDER FOR YELLOW PINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Significant of the approaching increase in after-war lumber exportation, when the United States will be called on to help rebuild Europe, is an order for 3,500,000 feet of southern yellow pine lumber, just placed by commissioners representing the Italian Government. This large order is to be moved via Gulf of Mexico ports, and is now being distributed among the mills of the South. Cargo vessels to handle the lumber are to be furnished by the buyer, and it is expected that a large part of the order will be carried by the big auxiliary barkentines which the International Shipbuilding Company has been constructing for the last two years for the Italian Government. Several of these 3600-ton auxiliary barkentines are now in service and have proved successful.

GIRLS RAISE LARGE QUANTITY OF FOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Reports show that 10,557 girls were enrolled in the canning clubs of South Carolina in 1918 and of this number 5325 filed reports of their yields for one-tenth acre plots. The tomatoes of the vegetables canned was: Tomatoes, 1,778,888 pounds; beans, 178,763; okra, 133,043. The girls also grew 691,881 pounds of miscellaneous vegetables. The total value of the products thus saved by the women and girls has been approximated at \$590,128.83.

Women directing the work in the rural districts suggest that among the most urgent needs are more cows, a better grade of dairy cattle and better methods of feeding the family cow, that a supply of better milk may be available. Circles for collecting eggs have been organized, and four families living 12 miles from Sumter are sending their eggs to market cooperatively by automobile each week.

UNIVERSITY FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Plans have been perfected by P. H. Wisman, educational secretary of the Y. M. C. A., for Camp Jackson, for the university, for the benefit of the soldiers at the camp. The school will be opened within a few days, and the course of study will consist largely of educational lectures, supplemented by reading from books on topics in which the soldiers are interested.

TRADE COURSE IN NEW YORK CITY

Commercial Instruction and Award of Certificates Proposed and Plan Adopted by the Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

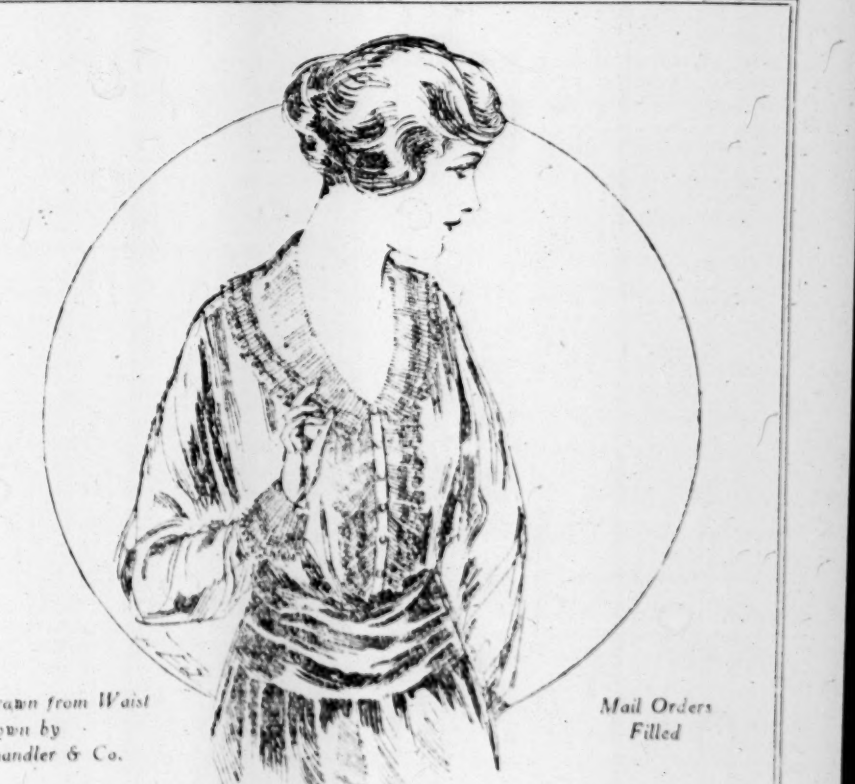
NEW YORK, New York—The one thing above all others which the United States lacks and needs is an ability to do business in the foreign languages of the world, according to A. Barton Hepburn in a recent speech before New York's Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hepburn made a vigorous plea for the effective teaching of modern languages and outlined a plan of action which the Chamber voted to accept, passing a resolution to that effect. This plan reads, in part: "We are now asking ourselves what can this Chamber do, in and of itself, unaided, to foster commercial education and equip the business men of this country to contend for foreign trade. We have at our very doors the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, where the Spanish language predominates and where the Portuguese language prevails to a considerable extent. We are not well equipped to take this trade that by propriety and natural reciprocity should be ours."

"Can we not establish a system of examinations and, as a result, issue certificates of proficiency or diplomas to those who successfully pass such examinations? By prescribing curricula of studies in which applicants must pass in order to receive a certificate, we would proclaim to the public the studies which, in our judgment, were indispensable for various branches of commercial education. We would thus focalize the thoughts of educators and students upon the subjects that should receive emphasis in a commercial education."

"Two grades of certificates should be issued, a junior and senior grade. The junior grade should require the fundamentals necessary in a successful business career, plus the ability to do business in one modern language, in addition to English. The senior grade should require all the fundamentals and a greater range of studies and higher proficiency than the junior grade. Ability to do business in at least two modern languages other than English should be required. The junior grade would approximate the level of the high school graduate. The senior grade would reach beyond the clerical level and would apply to the business manager and negotiator. It should equip such men as the Germans sent to and employed so successfully in South America, according to the Hon. James Bryce."

"This Chamber without additional room or equipment can inaugurate such a system. It will cost something, but will not be expensive, and the expense can be arranged for. The examinations would be open to anyone from any part of the country, and no matter where or how educated, the requirements would demand character and proficiency. The Board of Regents of the State of New York could render first-class assistance and the proposed system of examinations is entirely feasible and practicable."

"The proposed certificates, issued by this Chamber, would possess a commercial advantage that would cause them to be sought, and would, therefore, be an inspiration to commercial education."



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PACKERS ACCUSED OF INSINCERITY

Francis J. Heney Denies Assertion That They Have Been Refused Hearing and Charges Them With Hampering Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The meat packers and their attorneys, having presented their statements fully and been cross-examined before the Senate Agriculture Committee, that part of the hearing to determine what, if any, legislation is necessary for the regulation of the meat packing industry of the country is finished, and interest is now transferred to the House Committee of Interstate Commerce, which is resuming hearings for the same purpose.

Francis J. Heney, who was before the committee on Wednesday, is making his final statement regarding the packers, based on his experience as chief counsel and director of the investigation conducted by the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Heney said that he is not likely to reappear in the case as a prosecutor, should it be decided that the packers were liable to prosecution, as he has no faith in the efficacy of criminal procedure against the packers.

"Just as you may burn the paper on which the Constitution is written," he said, "and yet we will go on in the same old way, because the spirit of the forerunners has become a working part of our lives, so you may burn the trust papers of a mighty industry, as the court did for the packers in 1902, but the agreements thereunder have become a working part of their lives and have never been dissolved."

Mr. Heney said that while the packers complained of the unfairness of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation, and asserted that they had had no opportunity to explain their side of the case, since the hearings had been going on before the Senate committee, when they and their attorneys had had every opportunity to present their side, they had not disproved a single charge except in one trivial matter.

He further said that when the investigation was to be made the packers had tried in every way to hamper it, even writing to the President, who refused to interfere, but had turned the letters and telegrams over to the Federal Trade Commission to take what action they thought proper.

Mr. Heney denied absolutely the statement made by the packers and their attorneys that they had asked to be heard and had been refused, and that they were neither allowed to present their own witnesses nor to cross-question those put on by the commission.

To disprove their assertion that only a few retail butchers and two live stock men had been put on the stand to testify at the hearings held in various cities, Mr. Heney read the names of officers of large packing companies, owners of small packing businesses and many others who had been called, and the amount of space given to their testimony. He called attention to the record of cross-examination by representatives of the big packers. He said that he had subpoenaed men from the big packing firms, but not the heads, because he did not want them to claim immunity if they should be brought to trial. However, if they had asked to be heard, they could have been.

"The best evidence, he insisted, of the insincerity of the packers, when they say that they wanted to be heard, was that there was nothing in the record to show that any of the packers directly or through their attorneys, had written or telegraphed or asked orally for this privilege. Their lawyers, he said, were the most astute that he had ever known, and they would not have missed an opportunity to make this point if their clients had really wanted to appear.

ENGINEERS' SHARE IN WAR DESCRIBED

Canadian Institute Opens Three Days' Session — Address by the Duke of Devonshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario. The annual general meeting and the general professional meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada commenced today a three days' session in the Château Laurier. The former name of the organization was the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and the change of name was designed to bring about a broader outlook and wider possibilities for the profession. After a preliminary business session, a luncheon was held at which His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, was the guest of honor. He was seated between the retiring president, Mr. H. H. Vaughan, and the newly elected president, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard, M. P., C. E.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Vaughan, in alluding to the fact that the war had been described as an engineers' war, said that, apart from the technical work performed by the members of the profession, a large number of them had actively participated in the fighting, no fewer than 969 members having gone to the front, of whom 913 were officers, this being 36 per cent of their total membership.

His Excellency cordially congratulated the Engineering Institute of Canada on its splendid record, declaring that the members deserved the highest praise for the work it had carried on during the war throughout

Canada. During his stay in Canada, he had had many opportunities of seeing the magnificent work they had accomplished. His Excellency referred to the great work of production for which they had been mainly responsible, and which had been entirely, or practically so, used for purposes of destruction. In Canada there were wonderful chances for great engineering tasks. This country was only in the beginning of its history. They had achieved great victories in the time of war, and they would gain greater victories in the happier times of production which were to come.

LINCOLN'S SERVICE TO MAN REVIEWED

(Continued from page one)

government than in any other in all the history of the world.

"But the happiness and well-being of the average man and woman must be steadily advanced if our institutions are to endure. The economists may explain, the statesmen may excuse our failure to accomplish this, but the fact remains that our civilization will fall if the well-being of the men and women and children of America shall not continuously improve.

"This cannot be, however, in my opinion, if we destroy private initiative in industry. For every invention, for every improved process made under the stimulus of private initiative, though the inventor may profit, society profits immeasurably more. A steadily reducing amount of human labor is all the time required to produce the necessities of life. If we shall abandon the ancient landmarks and substitute for private initiative and private industry a socialistic state, the progress of mankind will be arrested and retrogression will set in. Again Lincoln speaks to us: 'It is a message to-day: The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all or cannot so well do for themselves in their separate and individual capacities. In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere.' He also warns us: 'Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build up one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.'

"Lincoln was above all a great American. Indeed, it was that same poet of yours, whom I have already quoted, who said of him: 'new birth of our new soil, the first American.' 'All his life he hated slavery, but he loved his country more. He accepted battle not to free the slave, but to save the Union. With sad heart, but with steadfast courage, he faced the greatest war the world had ever seen to keep the flag of his country—and not of the world—flying in the sky. 'There are those who believe they can see somewhere high in the sky a shadowy banner, upon which is written the word 'internationalism.' To some this far-away flag seems white and to others red. They believe that this flag is to supersede the flag of all the nations of the earth. That time may come, but it will come only when men shall cease to love their own, when they shall care for others' families equally with their own. In the meantime we can serve humanity best by serving our own country first.

"Lincoln said: 'I do not mean to say that this general government is charged with the duty of redressing or preventing all the wrongs in the world, but I do think that it is charged with preventing and redressing all wrongs which are wrongs to itself.' These words might indicate that Lincoln was not interested in humanity beyond our own borders. This is not so. All through his writings runs the thought that our cause was the cause of humanity. In his speech at Gettysburg he did not say: 'Let us highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.' His vision circled all the globe. His great heart was beating in sympathy with mankind everywhere. But he knew that the surest way to help the world was to cherish our priceless heritage at home. He knew that if we could preserve intact the liberties and institutions which we called our own, that was the greatest service we could render to mankind.

"How well he wrought I doubt if even he himself could fully understand. The condition of mankind the world over has been constantly improving, due to our influence and our example. The American Republic has been an inspiration to the lovers of liberty everywhere. It is the last and best hope of the world and he who would imperil its future by excess of love for other peoples and other lands is recreant not only to his country, but to mankind everywhere. The republic, during its almost a century and a half of existence, has had a mighty influence throughout the world. Its power has come from its success as a self-governing nation. Our influence has run around the globe because we have contented ourselves with being an exemplar, rather than a ruler of mankind.

"Lincoln did preserve the Union and free the slaves. That nation which he saved had grown so powerful in a little more than fifty years that it was able, in the supreme crisis of civilization, to turn the tide of the great world conflict. And as he prayed, so now we may have faith to believe that 'government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST CAMPAIGN URGED

President of North American Civic League for Immigrants Would Preach the Constitution of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts. Pointing out the necessity of combating Bolshevist propaganda in the United States and discouraging the "naturalization of Socialists or anarchists who are already bothering us sufficiently," D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, refers to the pages of a recent publication "which is interested in various heresies," and which contains an article by one who claims earlier to have been a member of a group of Russian-Socialist-Revolutionists.

"He says," continues Mr. Brewer, "that he has 'no violent bias against Bolshevism as such,' and continues: 'Bolshevism stands for Marxian socialism in Russia. It accepts the doctrine of the class struggle. It rejects that quiescence of democracy—equal rights and government by the tacit consent of all, but according to the views of the majority of the governed. It believes in the dictatorship of the proletariat. It disfranchises the upper and the middle classes for an indefinite period. It believes in expropriation without compensation.'"

"In the same paper another writer states: 'To imagine socialism as these gentlemen would have it, we would have to serve it to them on a silver platter. It is impossible. It will never be. There is no other road to socialism except the dictatorship of the proletariat and the merciless suppression of the rule of the exploiters.'"

"The Bolshevists desire to franchise the parasite class just as we disenfranchise the insane and criminal classes on the principle of the social good. They refuse to permit any individual or group of individuals to make use of the past stored labor power of the world, or to control and profit from the present labor power."

"The above assertions should furnish food for the thoughtful. Whether they correctly state the position of the Bolshevists or not, it is not improbable that they make some approximation at so doing. Meanwhile, they are useful in presenting in a rather clear-cut way the sort of thing that very large groups of people are either working for or are in sympathy with. Even the dullard should see at a glance that a Constitution which guarantees to a people the rights of life, liberty and property cannot long survive the popular agitation of these questions."

"Shall we not get to it, then, and while Congress deliberates over new immigration measures, first discourage the naturalization of Socialists or anarchists who are already bothering us sufficiently, and then preach not Americanism, which too often reflects the views of imported foreigners, but the Constitution and those simple but effective rules which have made this country what it is?"

APOSTATE JEWS BLAMED FOR AID TO BOLSHEVIKI

(Continued from page one)

brother, Alex. Gumbel, Dr. Simons said, "who was secretary to Col. Raymond Robins. Mr. Robins was connected with the Red Cross mission to Russia. The activities of the Russian press, speaking frequently of the Bolshevists, were a cause of annoyance to David R. Francis, United States Ambassador, and the Ambassador finally was obliged to come out with a statement, Mr. Francis had several times given official announcement to the fact that the United States would not recognize the Soviet Government, and on every occasion he took pains to make it clear that the United States was the sincere friend of the Russian people themselves. These announcements irritated the Bolshevists. In the Bolshevist press, Colonel Robins was pointed to as a typical American workman, while Mr. Francis, it was said, represented the capitalist class. Time and again these papers expressed the hope that Colonel Robins would be the Ambassador.

Dr. Simons described how, disguised as a workman, he went among the people and learned of the manner in which the agitators worked. They harangued crowds from automobile trucks. As a rule, the crowds agreed with what the agitators said.

The success of the Bolshevist movement was due to terrorism, he said. Human life was not valued when interests of the Soviet Government were at stake. Taxation burdens were extraordinary. Tax for a dog, formerly 3 rubles, was raised to 50 rubles. A telephone under the old régime taxed 57 rubles, was taxed 300 rubles. Typewriters must be registered. A man who had more than the ordinary number of windows in a building occupied by him must pay a tax for the extra windows. Every conceivable means was employed to make existence impossible. Bath tubs, even, were taxed. There was a diabolical zest for grabbing everything, and the grabbing was done in the most offensive and brutal manner.

Dr. Simons said the Bolshevist movement was made up, in the beginning, of criminals looted from the jails. There were many German and Austrian prisoners, and also many Chinese coolies. Free rein was given in raiding houses, and the men were told to take anything they pleased to take.

The immoral element was strong and predominated, and the witness said that avowedly one of the underlying purposes is to destroy not only the church, but all that Christianity has accomplished. Atheism is taught little children in the schools, and the things relating to social relations that civilization has held most sacred, the Bolshevists have cast to the earth.

An appropriation of 2,000,000 rubles for extending Bolshevist propaganda all over the world was contained in an order signed by Lenin and Trotsky and read by Maj. E. Lowry Hues, Dr. Simons also said that he had been told on good authority that 10,000,000 rubles had been printed in Leipzig for Bolshevist propaganda work.

The witness testified that he knew John Reed in Petrograd, that he was so much in the good graces of the Bolshevists that the government wanted to make him their representative in New York. He also knew his wife, who appeared as one of the speakers in the Bolshevist meeting a week ago last Sunday under the name of Louise Bryant. He said that most of the American sympathizers with the Bolshevist cause in Russia were lightly regarded. Albert Rhys Williams, to his knowledge, took part in Bolshevist movements and was heart and soul with the Bolshevists, always speaking of them in tender terms. He brought with him to this country Bolshevist literature, partly in English and partly in Russian. Raymond Robins was highly spoken of by the Bolshevists, who regarded him as one of the great men of the United States.

The treaty between Russia and Germany was not fully published in Russia, Dr. Simons asserted. The translation was faulty, and only part of it was made public. He described the Government of Russia as a military dictatorship using the term of proletarian dictatorship to please the populace. The peasants were, in general, opposed to the Bolshevists at first, but they were appealed to through their lower impulses. The anti-Bolshevik feeling is constantly fanned; class war is urged, not only for Russia, but for all the world.

The "help yourself" doctrine appealed to many, but soon the people found that although they owned everything they could not use it, and were worse off than before. The press was made up largely of threats of what the Bolshevists were going to do to capitalists, all over the world, and of false telegrams alleging that there were strikes in England and the United States, and that things all over the world were looking brighter for the Bolshevists. It was openly declared that their ends could be obtained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions.

The witness said that he had been approached by many Russian Bolshevists in this country who wanted him to use his influence with the Red Cross to get them to Russia. The Russian Jews told him that they had had what they said was the best of training, the Talmud, which enabled them to "out-jesuit the Jesuits."

Dr. Simons gave the committee, in executive session, the names of Americans who he knew were connected with Bolshevist propaganda. Dr. Simons corroborated what Dr. William C. Huntington said the day before relating to hostages. He said he knew of instances where soldiers had been impressed into the Bolshevist army and were told that if they did not serve well their families would be destroyed.

NEGRO SOLDIERS LAND IN NEW YORK

President Wilson Writes to Principal of Tuskegee Institute Regarding Future Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Lincoln Day in New York City was marked by the return of the three hundred sixty-ninth regiment of Negro infantry, under Col. William Hayward. The transport Stockholm was met officially by the police boat patrol, and Negro citizens from Harlem, the home district of many of the soldiers, greeted them down the harbor from the municipal ship correction. The steamship Regina also arrived with other troops of the same regiment.

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"Dear Principal Moton: I wish to express my appreciation for the service you have rendered during the past few weeks in connection with our colored soldiers here in France. I have heard not only of the wholesome advice you have given them regarding their conduct during the time they will remain in France, but also of your advice as to how they should conduct themselves when they return to our own shores. I very much hope, as you have advised, that no one of them may do anything to spoil the splendid record that they, with the rest of our American forces, have made."

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MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—The Minnesota Public Safety Commission has revoked all its war orders affecting control of the liquor traffic, dance halls, poolrooms and cabarets. It has placed the matter up to the Legislature.

The orders will still be in effect in many localities. In Minneapolis the City Council enacted all of the commission's orders into ordinances.

DRY AMENDMENT FAILS IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The joint resolution to ratify the federal prohibition amendment rejected by the Connecticut Senate last week and adopted on Tuesday by the House, was in effect finally defeated by the Senate on Wednesday, when it voted 24 to 7 to adhere to its former rejection.

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In accordance with long-established custom, Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read on Wednesday in the United States House of Representatives. Representative Russell of Missouri, for the first time in many years, was unable to read the address. By designation of Speaker Clark, it was read by Mr. Russell's colleague, Representative Rubey.

GERMAN SHIPS FOR TRANSPORT
NEW YORK, New York.—German ships of approximately 300,000 tons, flying the American flag, and furnishing the United States an additional troop-carrying capacity of more than 60,000 men a month, will be ready to put to sea during the next five weeks, according to the chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

CRITICS DENOUNCE PROFESSOR HERRON

Commissioner Selected to Meet Bolshevist Representatives at Prinkipo Declared to Be Allied With the Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Appointment of Prof. George Davis Herron as one of the American commissioners to meet representatives of the Bolshevists at Prinkipo has aroused considerable adverse criticism here. Those who have voiced their opposition to the appointment in public include Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who holds a responsible position with the United States Shipping Board, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Testimony at the trial of Scott Nearing on charges brought under the Espionage Act has shown that the Rand School of Social Science in this city is endowed through Professor Herron's efforts. The Rand School is the headquarters for the teaching of radical socialism in this city.

Professor Herron is a native of Indiana. He gained his college education in Wisconsin, and after studying two years in Europe he filled Congregational pastorates in Minnesota and Iowa. Later he resigned from the professorship of Applied Christianity in Iowa College because of the opposition of the trustees to his teachings. He then became active in the American Socialist movement, and lectured upon the relations of Christianity to existing social conditions, but was not accepted as Christian in his views by the church, and he afterward dropped the Christian phraseology. For some time he has lived in Geneva, Switzerland, and he is the author of various books on Christianity and socialism.

NEGRO SOLDIERS LAND IN NEW YORK

President Wilson Writes to Principal of Tuskegee Institute Regarding Future Education

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tional Railways to construct 500 stock cars, 250 ballast cars, 150 refrigerator cars, 100 colonist cars, and 40 baggage cars, a total of 1040 cars. An official of the company stated that their new order would be distributed among the different plants from Nova Scotia to Ft. William, Ontario. The passenger car order would keep that department busy until well into July next, while the freight car orders would not be completed before the end of next May.

HELPING SOLDIERS TO ACQUIRE LAND

Emergency Measures Taken in Canada for Advancing Money for Soldier Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Pending the meeting of Parliament, when legislation can be enacted, and at the urgent instance of the Great War Veterans Association, the government has passed an order-in-council, under the War Measures Act, empowering the Soldiers Settlement Board to make an advance to bona fide soldier settlers for the purchase of land, stock and implements. For land, a maximum of \$5000 may be advanced at 5 per cent interest, repayable on the amortization plan by 25 annual instalments. For implements and stock, a maximum of \$2000 may be advanced, repayable in four annual instalments, commencing on the third year and with no interest charge for the first two years.

Further assistance may be granted to an amount of \$1000 for improvements, including the value of the materials supplied by the board at cost. This makes a maximum of \$8000 which may be advanced to any one man. Every precaution is however to be taken against placing men on the land not suited for farming.

Those who are able will be asked to pay down 10 per cent of the purchase price of the land.

Provisions for the expropriation of lands will be provided for in the legislation of the new session, and expropriation will be resorted to where an excessive price is asked for land by the holder.

DETROIT MOVING FOR ADDITIONAL PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
DETROIT, Michigan.—Detroit voters will be asked to approve a charter amendment at the April election forming a 1 per cent bonding limit for the sole purpose of acquiring additional parks for the city. The amendment would apply to \$12,500,000 of the city's assessed valuation. Detroit's congressmen will also be asked to see if Ft. Wayne could be secured from the government for a park.

William T. Dust, commissioner of parks, has pointed out that there are 290 miles of streets in Detroit absolutely barren of trees, and has asked that the commission be given the right to plant trees and assess the cost to owners of abutting property.

ACT EXTENDS SUFFRAGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
MADISON, Wisconsin.—By an overwhelming vote, the Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill granting women suffrage in presidential elections. Should Governor Philipp disapprove the measure, it can be passed over the veto.

MAIL SERVICE IMPROVED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General Pershing notified the War Department on Wednesday that a letter mailed at San Francisco, California, on Jan. 20, reached Tientsin, Germany, on Feb. 4. "This is regarded as a record mail service," the dispatch said. "Mail from the United States is arriving satisfactorily."

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

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Envelope Chemises at \$2.00

One style has a satin yoke with insertions and strap of cluny-pattern lace; another has yoke of white washable net with val. lace insertions and strap of satin and net.

A Philippine Novelty An Exclusive Slattery Offering New Appliqué

NIGHT GOWNS

An original and unique effect has been secured in these appliqué and shadow-hemmed night gowns, exquisitely hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped; some of them have clusters of tiny hand tucks. We have them in both round and square neck effects.

\$4.00

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH IN RUSSIA

Allies Were Compelled to Hand Over Their Affairs to Neutrals, But Arrest of French and British Continued

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 12.

LONDON, England—In a dispatch dated Aug. 6, 1918, Mr. Wardrop, British Consul-General in Moscow, continues his narrative of events connected with the ill treatment of the British Colony and Consulate, leading up to his withdrawal from Moscow. Owing to the efforts of the Swedish Consul-General, Mr. Widerström, Count Stevens and Vice-Consuls London and Douglas were released. Three vice-consuls and several others, however, were still detained by the Bolsheviks. Mr. Wardrop's house was guarded, and visitors risked arrest at the gate. Mr. Lockhart and his staff, however, were permitted to call. Wholesale arrests of British and French citizens still continued. America, France, Japan, and Italy had already handed over the care of their interests to neutrals, and Mr. Wardrop had requested Mr. Widerström to obtain facilities for the immediate departure of himself and his British staff, at the same time requesting Mr. Widerström to take charge of British interests in Moscow.

In his dispatch Mr. Wardrop adds: "I am still far from certain that the Bolsheviks will allow any of us to leave Moscow. If I leave it will be with a heavy heart on account of those who will be left behind. For many months I have done my best to induce British subjects to leave, and have publicly warned them of the risks they incurred, and denied all responsibility for the consequences if my warnings were neglected; nevertheless, I cannot entirely overcome the feeling of discomfort. My only consolation is that I can be of no further use to my nationals here, and a neutral will be infinitely better able to help them."

"No news of our treatment has appeared in the press, but the facts are known throughout the city and have produced a very marked impression, even among professed Bolsheviks, not of the violent Trotsky-Radek faction, who have at present the upper hand. Some expressions of sympathy have been made to me by Bolshevik officials."

The following day Mr. Wardrop states: "The question of facilities for our departure had been completely settled last evening, but a few hours later Mr. Tchicherin withdrew his promise and made its fulfillment contingent on the safe arrival at Bergen from London of Mr. Litvinoff. All British and French women have now been released, and several men, including the chaplain, Mr. North, Reuter's agent, Mr. Berlinger, and others. Those who are retained are kept as persons of wealth and position, and many have on more or less trustworthy evidence owed their liberty to their supposed lack of means and influence."

On Aug. 8 Mr. Wardrop was able to report that the whole staff of the consulate-general had been released. "The Bolshevik Official Journal" of today and the other papers," the dispatch continues, "publish in a very prominent manner a proclamation in large print signed by Lenin, Bonch-Bruyevich, Trotsky, Gorbunov, attributing the present famine to the British and French, and instigating the population to attack the bourgeois. In any other country provocative appeals of this kind (this is only the latest of a long series) would have caused open demonstrations against us."

"At a meeting of Consuls this morning Mr. Widerström announced that his negotiations with Mr. Tchicherin are progressing, and there is reason to believe that facilities for our journey may soon be arranged. He has been asked to request the Swedish Government to take charge of Soviet interests in allied countries. It was understood that the Soviet seals should be removed from the consulate today. Mr. Tchicherin objects strongly to the inclusion of the journalist, L. Nauveau, in the list of the staff of the French Consulate-General. You have already been informed by telegraph through the Swedish Foreign Office that the question of the departure of Mr. Litvinoff and other Bolsheviks in allied countries has been raised in connection with the movements of the allied officials now in Russia."

"At another meeting held tonight the chief difficulty discussed was Mr. Tchicherin's demand that the repatriation of the Russian former soldiers in France should be conducted under the control of a neutral power and the Red Cross, a proposal which my French colleague finds inconsistent with the dignity of France. It is also suggested that during our stay in Petrograd we shall be under a Bolshevik guard. These and other points are being referred by us through neutral channels to the allied governments. It is evident that the Bolsheviks are trying to prevent a speedy settlement of the details of our evacuation, and are raising fresh obstacles daily. My American colleague and I propose to ask the Swedish Consul-General to hold his flag over our consulates-general tomorrow, and we shall take down our shield. We are, in fact, prisoners, and our flags have ceased to protect us."

"Trotsky is said to have left for Petrograd yesterday. The German Embassy, instead of going there, made for Germany, but the outbreak of a mutiny at Orsha has blocked the way out, and Radek has gone to deal with the matter. Another version of the

affair is that the local Red Guards at Orsha refuse to let the Germans out. "The city is, on the whole, quiet. There are isolated rifle shots from time to time, but no artillery."

"All former officers under 60 years of age have to report themselves this morning at 10 o'clock, probably with a view to their arrest, and there is a rumor of a proposed wholesale arrest of the clergy."

In Mr. Wardrop's final dispatch, dated Aug. 9, he stated that all British officials had been released, and he expected that the 25 British subjects still under arrest would be gradually released. The dispatch also referred to the drafts of the memoranda from Mr. Widerström, showing that his conversations with Mr. Tchicherin on behalf of Mr. Wardrop had reached a critical stage.

The dispatch continues: "There is still no reference in the press to the recent treatment of the consuls-general of France and of Great Britain. A leading article, signed by Steklof (Nakhankes), entitled, 'Doomed,' in today's Official Gazette, takes a gloomy view of the situation, and says it would appear that the Bolshevik position is almost hopeless, between the German 'wolves' and the allied 'jackals,' who are 'wildly' locking their bloody snouts' in anticipation of devouring Russia, which is still in the process of social reconstruction. But 'the mole of social revolution abroad is undermining the ground under the feet of the temporarily triumphant oppressors.' The state of Ireland and India, for instance, is encouraging, and a 'historical Nemesis' may, in revenge for Britain's counter-revolutionary campaign against Russia, deprive Great Britain of India, which is the very soul of British imperialism, and the chief reason for the present British aggression against Russia; it will be a fulfillment of the saying, 'Whoever will save his life shall lose it.' Possibly this shameless attack on Soviet Russia will be the last push necessary to upset the triumphant imperialists now dancing on the edge of the volcano. Imperialism in any case is doomed, for it is rotten at the core. These views of Mr. Steklof seem to me worthy of communication, but the public are not in the humor to appreciate Bolshevik rhetoric."

"At a consular meeting tonight at nine o'clock a memorandum signed by Mr. Tchicherin was presented to us guaranteeing unhindered passage to Petrograd for all allied consular officials and military missions, on condition that the British Government granted Mr. Litvinoff and his staff freedom to depart from Great Britain, and that the French Government, with the cooperation of the Red Cross liberated the ex-soldiers of Russian nationality. The acceptance of these terms has been given under the signature of representatives of the Allies and of the neutrals. The trains for our conveyance are to be provided at a later date, and possession of them will be taken by members of our staffs, but our actual departure will be fixed after we have received an assurance that a safe conduct is guaranteed by the Swedish Consul-General and the steamer accommodation has been provided in Petrograd."

"At half-past ten tonight, the seals having been removed by the Soviet officials, the British flag was in its presence lowered, and the Swedish flag was hoisted by Vice-Consul Hellström, acting on behalf of Mr. Widerström. My flag was flying many hours after those of my French and American colleagues had been taken down. I think this is worthy of record in view of the fact that the brutal invasion by the order of Bolshevik Jews of the Trotsky type of my Consulate-General had taken place twelve hours before any similar outrage had been perpetrated on any other ally. I wished to show how reluctant I was to indicate publicly that my functions here had ceased."

FIGURES GIVEN ON CANADIAN WAR DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canada has performed a noteworthy feat in paying off approximately 30 per cent of war expenditures out of current revenue, for the first 10 months of the present fiscal year. The war expenditure during that period amounted to \$244,813,536.

According to a statement from the Dominion Finance Department, during the 10 months ending Jan. 31, 1919, revenues and expenditures, less war expenditures, but including pensions, were: Current expenditure \$161,866,658; capital expenditure less war expenditure \$12,869,550; total of \$174,736,208. The current revenue was \$249,072,657; the surplus of current revenue over total expenditure, less war expenditure, totaled \$74,336,449.

The various sources from which the revenues for the 10 months have been derived are: Customs \$124,311,756; excise \$24,973,121; post office \$16,609,000; public works, including railways and canals \$34,966,073; miscellaneous \$49,121,703; total current revenue \$249,072,655.

For the month of January alone total current revenue was \$26,587,105, as compared with \$17,881,384 in January, 1918. The total net debt now stands at \$1,362,574,559, an increase during January of \$32,345,661.

GIFT FOR PRINCESS PATRICIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the matter of the marriage gift from the women of Canada to Princess Patricia of Connaught on the occasion of her wedding, Lady Borden, wife of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, has issued a statement. She announces, on behalf of the committee of which she is the head, that after consulting the various provinces in the Dominion, a decision has been come to that the gift should take the form of Victory bonds. The fund will remain open until Feb. 29.

STUDY OF SPAIN'S POLICY IN MOROCCO

Moroccan Problem, Involving Neglect of Proper Neutrality and Acquiescence in German Schemes, Has Hit Spain Hard

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—The Moroccan problem from the Spanish point of view has been enormously intensified since the ending of the war between the Entente and the Central Powers. The Count de Romanones himself has remarked that it became acute an hour after the armistice was signed. At this moment Spain would give much if she could think that the very existence of Morocco had only been a foolish dream on her part, and that there was no such land; for such a belief with a basis of fact she would renounce for some hundreds of years all the mineral and agricultural wealth that she has talked of gathering from it. For the truth is that in the matter of her mistaken war policy Nemesis is now coming home to Spain in the figure, as it seems, of a dark-skinned being in flowing robes of white, striding over the burning sands of Northern Africa.

Spanish policy and conduct in Morocco, the policy of neglect of proper neutrality and passive acquiescence at the German schemes for a rising of the Moors against the Allies and an attack upon the French, hits Spain harder at this moment than any other of her war and neutrality mistakes, not excepting her broad toleration of German espionage in the peninsula. The average Spaniard of intelligence, aware throughout the war that had and dangerous things were happening in the Spanish zone, and that from every point of view Spanish Moroccan policy was wrong and doomed to failure, was inclined to adopt the orthodox Spanish laissez-faire or "mañana" attitude toward this troublesome business on the ground that it hardly mattered what Spain did at this period, since, when the war came to an end, the powers would probably intervene and bring about some new arrangement and a speedy clearing up of affairs in Morocco generally. Thus, according to the system of "mañana," tomorrow it would be mere waste of time, money, and energy to take the affair seriously then.

The high authorities encouraged this attitude, and a small paragraph once every few weeks concerning some unimportant movement or ceremony was all the news that found its way into the Spanish press of the dark affairs that were in progress over there, beyond the Straits. Much other intelligence, however, came from Paris, but it was not of the kind that afforded pleasure in the reading. Only the rarest reference was made to Morocco in the Cortes, when some fiery Republican like Marcelino Domingo, or an intrepid Socialist such as Andalaco Prieto, spoke of mismanagement in the zone, it was considered bad taste and generally met with a ministerial reproof.

Yet it was known that the former-brigand Raisuli, in receipt of a monthly subsidy of \$20,000 from Spain (he had recently with high arrogance hinted that he would go to war against her, because she was in arrears with this payment), was in league with the Germans, that Abd-el-Malek with German military assistance was engaged in the most active aggression against the French, worked from the Spanish zone, and that here was a vast campaign being organized which, if the war on the continent had taken a different turn, might have had the most serious effects on the prospects of the Allies. It may now freely be stated that at one time a few months ago, there was a distinct possibility—more even—of Morocco becoming a factor of supreme importance in the issue of the world conflict. The circumstances in which this was taking place have from time to time been fully set forth in The Christian Science Monitor. Apart from the mañanera attitude of Spain, there was also the feeling that if Germany won the war—or came out of it quits—which was the commonest Spanish speculation or assumption, all would be well.

Disillusionment has come, and it is terrible for Spain. The papers are daily full of revelations—and scarcely veiled regrets. The more honest journalists are loud with bitter accusations against the government. The politicians refer to the subject boldly in all their speeches. And the revelations, the regrets and the upbraiding have become more than ever numerous and impressive since the visit of the Count de Romanones to Paris, for it is now known that the Premier, when he came into contact with the statesmen of the entente, learned the cold truth of what the victorious powers thought about it all, and was given some idea of what they intended. The time for reckoning is understood to be at hand. It is something to the good in every respect that the Romanones Government is disposed, as no other has been, to face the situation boldly.

The end of the war and the result thereof, of course, started the crumbling of the plans of the Germans and the rebel Moors. Difficulties were experienced before this stage, however, for German propaganda, false stories of great German victories, and the liberal distribution of German money began to fail of their effect soon after the middle of the summer. The tribesmen began to receive authentic information of the progress made by the allied arms against Germany, and more and more of them submitted to the French authorities. Abd-el-Malek realized at this time that his position was one of extreme difficulty and he set about acting accordingly. He, more than any other

German agent, had speculated wholly on a German victory.

Raisuli, with greater circumspection and craftiness, was endeavoring to be the agent and assistant of everybody, to draw money from every possible quarter, and finally commit himself to nothing though he was at this time, as before, displaying a tendency to increase his assistance to the Germans, to become more and more in league with them, and to show his increasing contempt for the Spaniards, because he believed in the future German victory. But Abd-el-Malek with German officers and men attached to his fighting force with which in the east of Spanish Morocco he conducted operations against the French in their zone, was completely compromised, and if the Germans failed him he knew he was done.

In his last shifts Abd-el-Malek exhibited great uneasiness and was continually moving his headquarters, endeavoring in every possible way to stimulate the zeal of his followers and to try to stop the steady flow of submissions to the French. But when he thought he had stemmed this tide of desertion the French Resident General one day visited the post of Bou Mehri, and there received the submission of no fewer than five tribes. There were, however, many still who were far from submission, and it has to be remembered that while the trouble was largely caused, fomented, and organized by German money, officers and their Moorish agents, there was a general and native desire among the tribes, especially those living in the hill districts of the Middle Atlas range, to maintain their absolute independence and get rid of the European invaders. Therefore these, with their natural disposition strongly fortified by German teaching on the subject, were and are likely to cause trouble for a long time to come, the rebellious Moor factor remaining almost as intense as ever. The essence of this teaching, be it remembered, was that when the Moors had eliminated all the French and English they should have their country absolutely to themselves and rule it for themselves with only commercial and trading rights accorded to Germany for all the trouble she had taken and the expense she had incurred in establishing right and justice!

But with the German failure came want of unity and disorganization, and an increasingly large number of the tribesmen showed themselves impressed with what they had seen and heard of the real good that France was doing in her zone. And it may be added that with a super-confidence, as it seemed, at times in their own military skill and capacity they began to experience a very decided dread of the use of aeroplanes against them. This was initiated last summer, and when the first French aeroplanes began to maneuver over the tribesmen's positions and spit fire upon them there was terrible consternation. This was shortly after the operations in which the French were completely successful against Abd-el-Malek and the Germans north of Taza, and they were more extensively employed and with most remarkable success against the rebel forces, largely augmented by auxiliaries from Ferkia, in the region of Tafilalet, where there was a severe engagement lasting nearly the whole of a day and ending with the complete victory of the French mobile sections.

Soon it was reported that Abd-el-Malek, after a series of further disappointments, had suddenly left the camp at Khemis and was trying to reach Tetuan or Melilla, in the Spanish zone. The Germans were already over in this territory, having sought its sanctuary after the Taza affair, and it was stated that in due course they were interned at Melilla. There is the best reason to believe that there was such internment until the middle of November after the signing of the armistice; in fact, the date may be given as Nov. 21. By this time, of course, the German submarine service of supplies, which was the mainstay of operations in Morocco, had stopped altogether.

Abd-el-Malek thus found himself stranded, as far as German assistance was concerned. His former European associates had all gone, and their materials and money also. He had either to surrender—a course of procedure which did not inspire him with hope—or continue to wage war with the aid of his rebels against the French troops. His followers continued to decrease in numbers. He devoted himself to trying to find a place of safety, and, after a preliminary flight, he settled himself with the Gzenala tribe, who gave him shelter. Why, exactly, cannot be explained, but he suddenly left the headquarters of this tribe in the middle of the night, with only four faithful followers accompanying him, and was never seen by them again. News of this occurrence spread rapidly and was the cause of an immediate increase in the number of surrenders to the French. This is practically the last news received so far of Abd-el-Malek, whose situation is peculiarly interesting.

In the same way failure attended operations that were carried on about the same time under Kassim-ben-Salah, heavily supported by German matériel and money, in the neighborhood of Ouezzan, just over the border between French and Spanish Morocco and away to the west near the sea—within the territory, that is to say, over which the brigand Raisuli and his friend Bohn, the German Consul

at Tetuan, conduct their operations. It seemed to become a feature of the German policy that when the star of Abd-el-Malek in the east seemed to decline, they concentrated on supporting the comparatively neglected but willing Kassim-ben-Salah, who was supported by Cherif el Harak. To these every assistance was given, all of it, be it noted, coming in from the Spanish zone. German matériel was landed at Larache, an important port of the Spanish zone and taken on to the scene of operations not more than 30 miles away; while there Bohn also contrived to have supplies sent from Tetuan. Another German agent, Rohn, displayed great activity in inciting the tribes to massacre, and he received assistance from the kaid, Ernkli, whose headquarters were at Alcazar, and who incidentally was receiving emoluments from the Spanish Government. Raisuli himself took the greatest interest in these proceedings and gave material assistance in the way of getting supplies from the coast to the places where the Moors and Germans needed them. Here again the French aeroplanes in due course got to work and Kassim-ben-Salah saw the decline of his ambitions.

WOMEN VOTERS AT IRISH POLLS

Mrs. Haslam, Pioneer of Irish Suffrage Work, Was Among the First to Record Her Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Under the title of "The First Woman Voter in Ireland" The Common Cause publishes an interesting article, which reads, in part, as follows: "The Irish Times of Dec. 16 mentioned the fact that among the earliest voters on the election day was a lady who arrived at the polling booth at 7:30 a. m. This lady was no other than Mrs. Haslam, the pioneer of suffrage work in Ireland and founder of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, the oldest Irish suffrage society. We in Ireland are proud that we have, as a leader, one who began her work before even the first of the many suffrage measures was introduced into the House of Commons."

"It was felt by many that there should be some public expression of this, and the happy thought occurred to the Church League for Woman Suffrage that a little demonstration should be arranged outside one of the polling booths in Dublin. The Committee of the Irish Women's Patrols, of which Mrs. Haslam is president, and which was founded by her association, cooperated with the church league and with the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, and invited other suffrage societies to take part. Advantage was taken of the fact that women going to record their votes were to be photographed for a cinematograph film, and an impromptu procession, headed by Mrs. Haslam in a motor car, was included in the film, which was shown the following week in the picture houses. The procession included representatives of all Irish suffrage societies, but interest centered in the car with the banner, 'Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, 1876,' which was carried by Mr. and Mrs. Haslam themselves in the great procession of 1911."

"As she stood there . . . she seemed to embody the very spirit of the suffrage movement, strong to overcome present difficulties, and full of faith for the future. . . Irish women of all political parties gathered to do her honor. They were reaping that day where she and others had sown, women poor law guardians, women councilors, women doctors, a woman senator of the National University, and many women graduates were there to show their gratitude to the pioneer who had done so much to open to women the doors of the council chamber and the university. It should be added that Mrs. Haslam has not been content with opening the door, but has worked hard to persuade suitable women to enter therein. One member of her committee was for many years chairman of an urban council; another did splendid work as a member of the Dublin Corporation—not the easiest position to fill; many have striven as poor law guardians to render the Irish Poor Law more just and more humane."

"Mrs. Haslam has reason to be proud of her city. The College of Surgeons in Dublin gave women licenses to practice as doctors, and Trinity College gave them the medical degree before any university in Great Britain would do so. Largely through her efforts, the Dublin Corporation carried unanimously the famous resolution supporting the Conciliation Bill; and Dublin was the first city in Ireland to have women police. For all these things she has worked; and those who followed her in the procession of Dec. 14 will follow her in unceasing effort until the time comes when men and women can work together on equal terms for the common good."

PRICE OF EGGS IN TEXAS LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Eggs in Dallas have declined more than 50 cents a dozen in three weeks, the price now being 39 cents, as compared with 90 cents.

RUSSIANS GREET PRESIDENT WILSON

Russians in London Urge Need of Defending Civilization by Suppressing Bolshevism as Enemy of Mankind

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the prominent Russian statesmen and leaders who have appeared in Paris and London during recent months, and pronounced a judgment upon Bolshevism, there has been shown a remarkable consensus of opinion. One and all are agreed as to the nature and aims of Bolshevism, the lamentable effects of its propaganda, the brutal aggressiveness of its measures, and the proper means of combating the social anarchy, which now rages within the bounds of Russia, and which threatens the most distant lands. One and all declare that the social and economic condition of Russia under the Bolsheviks is such that immediate armed intervention by the Allies is absolutely essential. Without intervention, they point out, all may yet be lost which civilization has gained in the supreme struggle of the nations for liberty. An international army must, therefore, at once be raised to head the monster of Bolshevism in his den.

Thus it is not surprising that the Russian colony in London should echo the views of Russian statesmen. The text is now to hand of the address which they presented to President Wilson on the occasion of his visit to London. The address is in itself a remarkable document.

Over 100 signatures, headed by that of Mr. Nabokov, and representing various parties, were appended to the document. It is well that those who at present are inclined to be over-sanguine as to the results of victory should be reminded, as they are in this address, that the aims of the United States and the Allies are not yet secured, that the struggle with violence and despotism still continues, and that Bolshevism is striving to plunge all nations, the victorious as well as the defeated, into "a common hell of civil war." If the ideals of right and justice are to shine forth triumphant before the eyes of all peoples, it is as necessary during and after the Peace Conference, as at any time before the armistice, that no one should relax his vigilance of thought, or lessen the support he can give in speech and action to the governments which are assembled to further the cause of liberty.

These are the terms in which the signatories express themselves: "The members of the Russian colony in London greet in the person of President Wilson the leader of the great democracy of America and the herald of a new world to be born out of the suffering of war. But at this supremely critical moment, when no thinking man dare say that the fight with violence and despotism is over and when half Europe is torn by revolution, we feel that our greeting must also be an appeal, because of the deep anxiety that possesses us for the security of those ideals of right and justice for which Russia and her allies have fought, and which you, sir, have formulated with such eloquence and precision. The aims of the Allies are not yet secured, and we Russians realize this with a perhaps almost morbid sensitiveness."

"We clearly see that after the convulsions of war the world is becoming involved in even more dangerous social convulsions to which Russia, with her imperfectly developed political structure, has been the first to fall a victim."

"The sufferings and calamities through which the Russian people have passed as a result of this bitter decree of history are so great that descriptions of them read like some grotesque legend. But the realities of Russian life are more terrible than the most vivid description. And yet there are people who try, consciously or unconsciously, to mislead the public opinion of Europe and America by representing the despotic and arbitrary rule of the Bolsheviks as a genuinely popular form of government."

"But if this were true, why is it that the Bolsheviks have done away with all liberty of speech and forms of popular representation except that of their own party? Why have they closed their frontiers? Why do they permit no expression of opinion except the official declarations of their own press? Surely, at least, this suppression of free speech should startle the Western peoples who have so long known the value of liberty of opinion."

"Or can it be that the minds of the enlightened peoples are so darkened

by the red mists of war that they have ceased to be capable of pure and active indignation against oppressors and murderers? Is there more than one standard of morality? Can it be that men who parade in the uniforms of socialism can commit with impunity crimes for which monarchs are denounced and sometimes put to death?"

"We see with pain and growing apprehension that while the voices of protest are few, the chorus of the advocates and defenders of Bolshevism is becoming louder every day, and not one of the statesmen of the Entente has raised his voice in defense of those Russian citizens whom the Soviet Government is starving and murdering with such unheard-of cruelty."

"Not one but yourself, Mr. President. And for that noble protest we express to you our warm and heartfelt thanks. "But your declaration as yet stands alone. We ask in wonder where are those knights of the spirit who in 1914 proclaimed a crusade against William II in defense of the right? Why is it that now when a second horde of men of violence, the horde of the Bolsheviks, threatens to stamp out civilization, the bold champions of yesterday are the prey of unintelligent hesitation and unpardonable timidity? Or is it that the bloodshed on the battlefields has with diabolical exaltations bedimmed the minds of the best, and with diabolic wile is seducing the supple consciences of the worst?"

"Bolshevism is not a specifically Russian phenomenon, but one of world-wide significance. Its leaders rightly call themselves internationalists. They are striving to create for all nations, the victorious as well as the defeated, a common hell of civil war."

"With the possession of Moscow and Petrograd, the Bolsheviks have secured control of immense sums. They are plundering an impoverished Russia in order, with Russia's money, to reduce other nations to the same wretched plight."

"It is not in Russia alone that the war has deepened and sharpened social disorders and discontent. These must be reckoned with, and it is urgently necessary to seek effective means for satisfying the just demands of the masses. But for the sake of the masses themselves it must be understood with absolute clearness that the social anarchy called Bolshevism involves a general economic ruin. The Bolsheviks cannot feed the body, and the soul of the people they fill with the poison of a brutal hatred which throws men back not into barbarism, for barbarians have ideas of honor, law, and pity, but into gross savagery."

"The terrible lesson of Russia should be a stern warning to the Western peoples. Can they imagine now, especially after what has happened in Germany, that it is possible to hold aloof from this new struggle for world despotism, for a new triumph of force over right? The Russian people have been the first victim of world Bolshevism, but who will guarantee that it is the last? It is time to understand that the Western peoples cannot remain indifferent spectators of the crucial torture of the Russian people, that in this struggle, too, which is still more universal in its scope than the war with Germany, no honest man, no nation with a sense of its own dignity, can remain neutral. And when the Russians try to explain this to the Allies we are moved, not only by distress for our dear ones and for all our suffering people, not only by the lawful desire to see Russia free again, but by fear for the fate of a civilization to which our Russian genius has also contributed its share."

"In the name of the defense of civilization we say: 'Bolshevism must be attacked as the enemy of mankind, and the attack must begin at the point where it has pitched its first brigand camp—in Petrograd and Moscow.'"

ARRESTS DECREASE UNDER PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The anti-prohibitionists will hardly add to their brief the annual report of the Ottawa police department for the year 1918, for it shows a big decrease in the total number of arrests for intoxication. The decrease in the number of arrests amounted to about one-third compared with the previous year. At the beginning of the year there were 80 men, including the chief constable, on the police force, whereas the strength today is 63 members. The total number of arrests on all counts was 1367, being 117 less than the total for 1917. Of this number only 269 persons were arrested for drunkenness as compared with 623 the previous year.

Filem's
BOSTON

WATTEAU HATS

Watteau hats, quaint and picturesque, pop up again in the news. They are always easy to wear. But 1919 Watteau hats are especially so—they carefully escape being too flat, and boast sure enough crowns.

Crispy, perky ribbons and lots of flowers are the expected trimmings, and they appear again and again. A bit more

unexpected are huge ostrich pompoms and curling burnt goose, each in its way giving the saucy Watteau tilt. They begin at \$7.50.

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—WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

Quilted Mattress Protector

Protect your beds and your children's cribs by buying our Mattress Protectors.

They are quilted of bleached muslin with pure white wadding between, wash easy, dry light and fluffy as new.

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SUFFRAGISTS WIN NEBRASKA FIGHT

Eighteen Months' Contest in Courts Results in Giving Women Presidential, Municipal and County Voting Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Nebraska suffragists have just won in an 18 months' contest in the courts for the right to vote for President and Vice-President and for all municipal and county officials.

The law which gave them partial suffrage was wrested in 1917 from a reluctant Legislature, the Senate being against the bill. Senate leaders, however, needed some votes the suffragists had in order to put over some bills of their own. Then, just as soon as the Legislature had adjourned, some of these Senate leaders headed a movement to secure signatures to a referendum petition, the mere filing of which in the office of the Secretary of State suspended the law.

Under the Nebraska statutes 30,240 names were required to a referendum petition that year, and the one asking for a vote of the people on the partial suffrage law contained over 33,000. Suffragists made an immediate investigation of the petition. Hundreds of the names were ascertained to have been secured and signed by boys; thousands were deliberate forgeries; addresses given were located in railroad yards, in cornfields and on vacant lots; many petitions were found to have been signed by men who were told it was a full suffrage petition.

The suffragists began suit in February, 1918, six months after the referendum petition had been filed, asking that the Secretary of State be enjoined from placing the referendum on the 1918 election ballot. The state Anti-Suffrage Association intervened, and as the Secretary soon after withdrew from the suit so far as he was personally concerned because convinced the petition was insufficient because of so many forgeries, the anti made the fight from that time on. They forced the suffragists to carry a court referee with them into 30 counties to take evidence of forgeries and misrepresentations in them; sought to encumber the record for which they felt sure the suffragists would have to pay by entering to every question asked a long string of formal objections, and after each answer would move to strike it out for a variety of reasons set forth at length.

The suffragists were compelled sev-

eral times to halt the battle while they secured more funds to finance the fight. Their adversaries interposed many delays, using the demurrer and the motion to strike and the motion to make more definite and certain methods. This carried the decision past the Omaha spring election, where the reformers won without the women's vote, and delayed it so that on the eve of the 1918 election the trial court was forced to issue double-barreled decrees to the effect that the suffragists had made out a prima facie case that warranted the injunction to issue but barred the women from voting. The anti carried the case to the Supreme Court, holding that if the law was not referred at that election it could not be referred at any subsequent one, but the Supreme Court held against them, and sent the case back for a final decree.

This has finally been entered in favor of the suffragists, the anti who hired the men who employed the circulars standing on a demurrer to that introduced, which confessed it is true but as insufficient to justify the injunction asked. They lost on this.

The court order requires that the costs of the suit, something like \$5000, be paid by the State and the anti-suffragists, who are the wives of Omaha bankers and lawyers, and included in this cost is the pay for the court stenographer who wrote out all the technical objections the anti's lawyers joyfully and painstakingly insisted be taken down after each question and answer.

SENATOR WEEKS ASKS ABOLITION OF OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts spoke on Wednesday before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which is considering the re-nomination of John Skelton Williams as Comptroller of the Treasury, in support of his bill abolishing the office of the Comptroller and vesting its powers in the Federal Reserve Board. The powers exercised by the Comptroller, the Senator contended, were too great and too important to be vested in one man, and conflicted with the authority of the Federal Reserve Board. Even were the office not so important, he declared, Mr. Williams was "temperamentally unfit" for the position.

CASUALTIES IN SIBERIA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cable message from the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in France on Wednesday gave the total casualties in American forces in Siberia up to Feb. 9 as 10 officers and 314 men killed, died of wounds and disease, wounded and missing in action.

ENGLISH IN INDIA CRITICIZE REFORM

European Association Submits Its Final Opinion on Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The European Association, the body which, as already explained, claims to represent a large number of English people temporarily settled in India, has now put forward a considered criticism of the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme, in which most of its previous objections are reaffirmed, while fresh points are raised and constructive suggestions are made. Among the last named are the following:

First among the conditions of progress with the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme the council of the European Association puts this: That the government should constantly, and without apology, hold to the excellent policy laid down in the report whereby demonstration of fitness and not agitation should be the means of advance toward self-government for India.

Secondly: That if the policy is to be not merely one of associating Indians with the bureaucracy, but definitely one of training in representative government, and if the test of capacity to work a representative system cannot safely be made real by making Indian ministers dependent for tenure of office on the vote of non-official members of the legislative council, then the policy should be simply one of association, i. e., Indian ministers should be in effect within departmental limits what Indian executive council members already are with regard to the whole work of the government. But, adds the association, this is excluded by the aim of the reform report.

Thirdly: That communal representation should be granted to Europeans (being British subjects), to important Indian minorities, and to the masses so far as they are given the franchise at all, and that voting should, wherever possible, be direct.

Fourthly: That the question of electorates and of departments to be transferred should be considered together, and in transferring departments, thought should be given to the undesirability of eventually presenting the British official element in the government as identified with taxation and punitive measures, while the Indian ministerial element monopolizes more benevolent duties.

Fifthly: That the proportion of vacancies in the Indian Civil Service thrown open to Indians competing in

India should not exceed 25 per cent until at least 10 years have elapsed, and that the superior grades of the police service should continue for 10 years to be recruited as at present.

Sixthly: That no change should be made in the constitution of the government of India until the provincial experiment has yielded some instructive results.

Seventhly: That so long as Great Britain is responsible for the defense of India, the British element should markedly predominate in the government of India.

Eighthly: That since the object is to give India self-government and not government by an oligarchy, the mere success of compartmental transfer of power, with ministerial tenure of office depending on the will of the Legislature, though an indispensable condition of progress toward representative government, should not be regarded as sufficient to justify the grant of full self-government, which should be postponed until the expansion of electorates thoroughly guarantees the interests of the backward majority of the Indian people.

Ninthly: That in view of the probability of the final stages of the transition being accelerated, on account of the increasing difficulty of exercising a few reserved powers when many have been transferred, earnest attention should forthwith be given to the grave problems of defense and internal order which will present themselves during the latter part of the transition, and that a definite policy in this regard should be made public before the scheme of reform is introduced as a bill into Parliament.

Tenthly: That in initiating and encouraging progress toward representative government, the possibility of the real people of India developing another ideal of self-government, such as that of a federation of Indian states, should be kept in view, and that the main endeavor should be to foster qualities and aptitudes which must prove beneficial to India, whatever her political future, rather than force on a system which may eventually prove unacceptable to the bulk of the Indian people.

If these conditions can be satisfied, pursues the association, the European Association will feel less anxiety for the future of the country. But if the scheme is imposed upon India in its present form it will cause profound dissatisfaction not only among the European non-officials, but also amongst the masses wherever they have groped their way to an understanding of it. The council of the European Association must respectfully warn the authors of the scheme against supposing that European non-official disapproval and the alarm with which the slowly awakening masses view the prospect of a Brahmin oligarchy can be treated lightly.

LOS ANGELES AND ITS JUVENILE HALL

Jury in Superior Court Disagrees in Suit Involving the Question of Alleged Injuries Resulting From a Medical Examination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—A jury in the Superior Court has disagreed in the suit brought on behalf of Audra Ellis, a minor child, for damages for alleged personal injuries sustained at Juvenile Hall, the detention home maintained at Los Angeles in connection with the Juvenile Court, by reason of a physical examination at the hands of Dr. Muriel D. Cass, the home physician. The case will be retried in March.

This suit is a result of the rule which is followed at the institution, under which each child admitted is subjected to a complete medical examination of the most intimate nature before she is even assigned a place in one of the wards—the admission itself taking place, in many instances, before any formal charge is laid under the Juvenile Court law, and the examination being conducted without the consent, and not in the presence of the parents.

The Ellis case grew out of the filing of a complaint against four girls, all under twelve years of age, which was sworn to by a representative of the District Attorney of Los Angeles County, whereupon the children were taken from their parents and placed in Juvenile Hall pending a hearing, which in the case of one child was delayed eight days. In the meantime the children were held incommunicado, physically examined, one of them twice, and then discharged by the court into the custody of their parents. It is for physical injuries alleged to have been sustained by one of these girls that the suit was brought.

In charges filed with the Board of Supervisors, the fact of holding these girls away from their parents for a week and subjecting them to the indignities testified to at the trial, was fully brought out and counsel for the parents contended not only that there is not any justification in law, either federal or state, for the holding of incommunicado of any citizen of the United States, but also that the right of the individual to immunity from physical interference is above and beyond the power of the Legislature to abridge, and that no one has the right

physically to force an examination without permission.

The Board of Supervisors referred these charges to the Probation Committee, which under the law has the management of Juvenile Hall, whereupon this committee promptly investigated itself, declared all of the practices referred to were entirely proper and sought to justify its action. The Board of Supervisors refused the petitioners any further investigation and contented itself with the passage of a resolution requesting the superintendent to postpone physical examinations of children "when possible" until after they have been declared wards of the court.

At the trial of the Ellis case, the legal question of the right to make physical examinations was squarely presented for the ruling of the court, and the jury stood seven to five for a judgment against Dr. Cass, the physician who made the examination, the court granting a non-suit as to Dr. Miriam Van Waters, the superintendent, upon the ground that she took no part in the examination.

NEW YORK TAX REFORMS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The State Tax Commission favors a personal income tax, at a low rate, regardless of income source; and recommends to the Legislature a supplementary tax on tangible personal property, and a business tax. The commission advises amendment of the corporation tax law so that all corporations shall be taxed upon their net incomes, instead, as now, of limiting the tax to mercantile and manufacturing corporations.

The right of the State to assess upon net incomes without allowing deductions for taxes paid on income and excess profits to the federal government is now being tested in the courts.

The special joint legislative tax committee has received from New York City realty interests a proposal to tax large salaries of men who derive their incomes from business in New York while living in New Jersey.

MT. VERNON CREW COMMENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The entire crew of the transport Mount Vernon has been commended by Secretary Daniels for gallantry displayed when the ship was torpedoed Sept. 5 last. "The conduct of the entire personnel from the time the ship was struck until she arrived safely in port was such as to uphold the best traditions of the service, according to official reports," says a statement issued on Wednesday by the Navy Department.

POLITICAL CHART CONCEDED UNFAIR

Alton B. Parker, Officer of National Security League, Says He Tried to Stop Circulation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Alton B. Parker, honorary vice-president of the National Security League, in testifying before the special House committee investigating its political activities in the last Congressional campaign said that the organization was actuated solely by patriotic motives.

Questioned by members of the committee as to the congressional chart circulated by the league during the campaign last fall, he said:

"My attention was called to the chart when complaints were made to me that it was unjust to members of Congress. What information I had in regard to it had been obtained from press reports. At an executive session of the league a short time afterward I objected to it on the ground that the league had no right to label the votes on the preparedness measure as 'right' and 'wrong.'"

He added that a resolution was presented to prevent circulation of the chart, and that he voted in favor of it, but left before the decision on the resolution was reached. Later, he said, he learned it was defeated by a vote of 6 to 5.

Judge Parker conceded that the chart had been unfair to many congressmen, because it carried only a partial report of their war records, and said he was sorry a mistake like that happened.

Asked by Representative Walsh of Massachusetts if it was not fair to assume that the league had selected him as honorary vice-president to give the organization an appearance of being non-partisan, the witness said probably that was true, but that he believed the league really had been non-partisan at all times, and was still.

SIBERIAN PLAN ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, announced at the department on Wednesday that the United States now had accepted formally the proposal of the Japanese Government in regard to plans for the restoring of railway traffic in Siberia.

MEDICAL BILL IN NORTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The House bill making medical inspection of public schools compulsory passed the Senate on Tuesday, and is now ready for the Governor's signature.



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Suit, Model 844

SONORA BENEFITED BY BONE DRY LAW

Brother of Governor Elias-Calles Says People, Schools and All Industries Feel Good Effects Under Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Interests resulting from complete prohibition in the State of Sonora, Mexico, were related in New Orleans recently by Arturo M. Elias, brother of the present Governor of the State of Sonora, Gen. Plutarco Elias-Calles, and an exporter with offices in Nacozari, Sonora. When General Elias-Calles became Governor of Sonora four years ago, he persuaded the state Legislature to adopt complete prohibition, providing penalties not only for the manufacture of all alcoholic beverages, but also for even the having of such liquors in one's possession. It is unlawful in Sonora to make even near beer or any other kind of drink containing so much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

Results of this step by the Governor are summarized by Mr. Elias, who passed through New Orleans on his way home from a business trip to New York, Boston, and Washington, as more than 100 per cent improvement in collections, much better attendance at the schools, employment at steady work of virtually every able-bodied male in the State, and virtually complete absence of revolutionary unrest.

"It is almost impossible to believe," said Mr. Elias, "the improvement that absolute prohibition has made in the condition of all classes of the people of the State of Sonora. Neither my brother nor I ever have been an ardent advocate of prohibition, and when he persuaded the Legislature to adopt the prohibition bill, it was done largely in the way of an experiment, in which neither of us had much confidence. I happen to know this, for I discussed the matter with him at length when he was on a visit to my home in Nacozari, shortly after he assumed the governorship. For this reason, the law was made in the form of a legislative bill, rather than a permanent amendment to the state constitution. My brother's main reason for urging the measure was that he had been in the army of the revolutionists, under Gen. Venustiano Carranza, for some years, and had seen the evil effects of liquor on the revolutionary forces. Primarily he believed in strict control by the state of the liquor business, but he foresaw that if he were to establish peace in the State of Sonora, especially after the disbanding of the revolutionary armies, he would have to do away with liquor for some time.

At first he and his advisers were of the belief that the prohibition law could be safely repealed, or a less drastic law substituted for it, in two, or at most, three years, after its passage. Four years have passed now, however, and so beneficial have been the results of the law that there is not even a hint of a desire to repeal it, or to substitute another, except that there is a plan on the part of a number of members of the state Legislature to convert the present law into a permanent amendment to the state constitution, at the next session of the Legislature.

"Of course, we have had other laws in Sonora, such as the mining laws, the bill creating the workmen's congress as a check on the state Legislature and on employers, the franchise bill, and measures concerning hours of labor and the pay therefor, which have contributed to the welfare of the State, but I firmly believe, and General Elias-Calles believes also, that strict prohibition, the law being enforced by state police, has done more for the advancement of Sonora than any other action which has been taken by the government. Not even the use of American silver as a medium of exchange rather than the low-value paper currency of the federal government, has done so much to put the State on a safe and stable basis.

"Where, four years ago, thousands of men were out of employment, because they could not get tequila and pulque so cheaply that they could remain drunk on a few dollars a week, today virtually every able-bodied male above the compulsory school age in Sonora is at work. Labor is more abundant than ever, but the desire to develop the State is so great, and the working classes so willing to help in this development, that there is work for all, and, instead of hanging around the pulque and tequila saloons and the cheap wine houses, the men are at work in the fields and in the mines. Poll taxes paid by the workmen now indicate an increase in the labor supply of virtually 100 per cent over four years ago.

"Attendance at the schools has increased about 75 per cent over that of four years ago, when the majority of the workmen who drank could not afford to buy the books or the clothing to send their children to school, even for the primary education then required. Now, the higher institutions for learning, comparable to the high schools of the United States, and the smaller colleges, are filled with pupils as they never have been before in the history of Sonora, which is one of the oldest states of the Mexican Republic. The people of Sonora are getting what all the people of the lower classes of Mexico need—education."

WAR LIQUIDATION COMMISSION NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appointment of the United States Liquidation Commission, War Department, to liquidate the business and financial affairs of the United

States Army in England and France was announced on Wednesday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Edwin B. Parker of Houston, Texas, is chairman. The other members already appointed are Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, whose term in the Senate expires on March 3; Homer N. Johnson of Cleveland and Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, who is now serving with the American expeditionary forces. A fifth member may be appointed later. In addition to settling all claims of and against associated governments, the commission will be empowered to dispose of movable and other properties in France and England used by the United States forces and "generally to liquidate the business and financial affairs in France and England of the American expeditionary forces." Headquarters will be maintained in Paris.

GRANTS TO MEN IN WAR SERVICE

Massachusetts Reconstruction Committee Hears What Other Countries Are Doing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—California is receiving many requests from its soldiers and sailors who are anxious to obtain farm grants from the State, upon which to settle when they are released from the national service. What California and the English-speaking countries generally are undertaking in regard to the matter of soldier settlement was explained by Dr. Elwood Mead of California, who is assisting the United States Department of the Interior along settlement lines, and who was a speaker before the Committee of Reconstruction of the Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday. The committee had under consideration several bills providing plans for soldier settlement, and Wilfred Wheeler, State Agricultural Commissioner, declared that there are 1,500,000 acres of good land available in this State for the purpose.

Discussing soldier settlement plans, Dr. Mead said: "What the United States will do depends largely upon what the other English-speaking nations do in this regard. The other nations are making this question the leading feature of their reconstruction program. The Dominion of Canada will give every returning soldier who so desires, from 100 to 320 acres of land, and will loan him \$2500 at 5 per cent, to assist him in getting started. Some of the provinces are adding another \$500 to that amount.

"Australia has before it a program providing for an appropriation of \$200,000,000. That country expected about 500,000 soldiers to make requests for farms and 17,000 have already been received, and it is recognized that this plan will do much toward solving the problem of unemployment and increasing the food supply. Great Britain now plans for an appropriation that will be fully 10 times the amount originally decided upon.

"Two years ago California passed a land settlement act. I have been the chairman of the board that was created, and under this act we have found the plan to be wonderfully successful. At the present time our board is receiving an average of 20 letters a day from soldiers and sailors now on active service, asking for farms upon their return. The Governor is receiving a similar number of requests. The California bill now being considered provides an appropriation of \$11,000,000 for land settlement, this money to be raised by bond issue, so that the taxpayers will not have a greater burden to carry.

"As far as Massachusetts is concerned you have opportunities on the land that are equal to, if not greater than, those of California. You have the market, and the market question is the great problem for California. I believe, however, that community development is the only feasible plan."

CALL FOR FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

NEW YORK, New York—James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, is today issuing the formal call for the Sixth National Foreign Trade Convention to be held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 24, 25, and 26, 1919.

"Foreign Trade Essential to American Industry," will be the theme of the convention, "America's Need of Foreign Trade" being the session topic announced for April 24, and "The American Merchant Marine" the topic for April 25.

In his call Mr. Farrell says in part: "The abrupt termination of the war in Europe has brought the United States suddenly face to face with certain questions of grave concern to American foreign trade and industry. This is a call to action. The opportunity is at hand. A great foreign trade is ours, if only we proceed with energy upon lines of sound policy. A great carrying trade under our own flag is ours, if only we make it possible to operate our new ships in competition with those of other nations."

BREWERY STOCKS EXHAUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—One of the great St. Louis breweries announces that its reserve stock of beer is exhausted. Its customers have been notified that the stock is practically gone and that its business will be turned over to another plant. This company, one of the oldest in the West, will stay in the manufacturing field. It will not attempt to make near-beer. Its oleomargarine business will employ one-third of the number of employees used by the brewery.

PLAN TO REGULATE SALES OF LIQUOR

Proposed New York State Measure Provides Methods for Granting Special Permits and Safeguarding Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The close safeguards which the prohibitionists are determined to throw around the lawful manufacture and distribution of alcoholic liquors, under national prohibition, are indicated in the enforcement bill which they caused to be introduced this week in the Legislature at Albany, and which is now before the Committee on the Judiciary.

The section on permits provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, transport, export, receive, solicit, take orders for, barter in, deliver into or within this State, any liquor, or have any liquor in any quantity in his possession, save on a lawful ticket and filled physician's prescription; or possess any equipment for making such liquor, on and after July 1, 1919, except he shall first procure a commercial or special permit from the commissioner of prohibition.

These permits may be issued only to these persons: Manufacturers of ethyl alcohol, manufacturers of fermented wine for medicinal or sacramental use, wholesale or retail druggists, manufacturers of non-potable alcoholic toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary or other non-beverage preparations, and manufacturers of potable alcoholic compounds, whether proprietary or patented. Only the makers of ethyl alcohol and medicinal and sacramental wine would be permitted to possess the equipment necessary for such manufacture.

Applicants for these permits must be of good moral character, not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. They must show that there is necessity for the granting of the permit, and that in its use they will fully comply with the law.

In case the applicants are business firms, they must give the name and address of every person interested or to become interested in the business, and its address. The applicant must prove that he has not been convicted of a violation of the enforcement law for three years prior to his application, and that he does not, as owner or agent, carry on or permit to be carried on, and is not interested in, any traffic, business or occupation which is a violation of the law.

Where the business is located in a public building or on public land, the applicant must file the written consent of the authorities controlling the building or land. A pharmacist must prove that he is one in good standing, actually carrying on a business; that his principal business is the dispensing and retailing of drugs and medicines; that he has not for a year allowed any liquor sold in his place to be drunk therein; and that the sale of liquor on physicians' prescriptions is not prohibited in the place where he does business. All who receive permits must return to the commissioner an annual statement in regard to sales of liquor.

When the issuance of a permit is approved, the applicant must file with the commissioner a bond of not less than \$1000 nor more than \$5000, as the commissioner shall determine, for one year.

At any time, and without previous prosecution or conviction for violation of the law or breach of the bond, action may be brought in the courts for recovery of the penalty for violation of the enforcement law, but such action must commence within nine months after its cause.

The applicant would be required by the county treasurer to file in his office a copy of the application and bond and pay the treasurer an annual fee of \$50. This money is paid over to the commissioner.

The commissioner may issue special permits without cost to the following: The superintendent or duly authorized officer of a hospital, museum, laboratory, art, educational or similar public institution or manufacturing establishment using alcohol in manufacture; any clergyman, minister or priest having charge of a church, for sacramental purposes; any duly licensed physician in good standing in his profession and in active practice of it within the State; any common carrier.

Conviction of a violation of a provision of the chapter on permits, where provision has not otherwise been made, shall automatically suspend any permit issued under the section, and shall suspend for six months all rights granted thereunder; upon second conviction the permit would be revoked, and the holder declared ineligible for any renewal thereof.

The physician must make oath that he will issue prescriptions only when needed for medicinal purposes; and only after personal examination of the persons to whom the prescriptions are given; that he will not prescribe liquor to any person who he has reason to believe will use it for purposes prohibited by law; that he has not violated any law controlling the sale of liquor, or issued prescriptions for liquor in violation of the law within two years; and that he will observe the provisions of the chapter.

In addition to the penalties already mentioned, a physician violating the law may lose his permit permanently. Each physician holding a permit must keep a record showing:

"Date, amount, to whom issued, disease or malady for which issued, whether result of personal investigation, directions for use, giving amount and frequency, druggist to whom addressed, number of prescriptions issued by him to such person for liquor within four months prior thereto."

This record must be preserved intact

for at least a year, and be open to inspection by any duly authorized officer. In addition, the physician must file such records and reports as the commissioner may require at any time.

WETS ADOPTING NEW TACTICS

Repeal Will Be Sought of the Prohibition Rider to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What may be termed the conservative element among the wets, as distinguished from the radicals who talk of direct action by the people against prohibition, and promote "no beer-no work" movements, are now spreading an argument which the prohibitionists say is subtly calculated to discredit enforcement of national prohibition and make it difficult. This is, that since it is useless to talk about direct opposition to national prohibition under the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the wets should concentrate their energies upon repealing the demobilization period prohibition rider to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which goes into effect after June 30.

The argument is that if enough pressure can be brought to bear upon President Wilson and members of Congress, perhaps an extra session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, will be called next spring, at which the movement for repeal of the rider might be crystallized into legislation.

Some prohibitionists are inclined to believe that if such a repeal were obtained it might be easier for the wets to arouse public opinion against prohibition under the federal amendment. The prohibitionists do not believe, however, that the movement will succeed; and, even if it attains a degree of success, they say the only damage that can possibly result would be increasing lawlessness on the part of the liquor interests against the amendment. And this, they say, gives added weight to their present insistence that the strictest kind of enforcement legislation be passed.

Meanwhile some central labor unions are asking their members to vote on a "no beer-no work" strike for July 1. This method of attempting to persuade the Supreme Court of the United States to declare the amendment unconstitutional is held to be entirely futile.

BOSTON ELEVATED CONTROL ACT UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In an opinion submitted to the Senate of Massachusetts on Wednesday, Henry C. Atwell, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, declared that the act of the Legislature of 1918 under the provisions of which the Boston Elevated Railway Company was placed under public control is constitutional. The Executive Council on Wednesday confirmed the nomination of Winthrop Coffin of Brookline, Massachusetts, as a member of the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

New Schedule on Worcester Line

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Public Service Commission on Wednesday approved a new fare schedule on the lines of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, and the new schedule will become operative this morning.

The fare rate is increased from two and a half to three cents per mile, and the minimum fare is increased from six cents to seven. At the request of the commission, however, the reduced rate ticket privilege now given to residents to Overbrook will be extended by the company to residents of Sunny-side riding through the Overbrook territory, thus giving them a lower fare on through trips to and from Boston.

MASS MEETINGS URGED TO DEMAND AMNESTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Socialist Party national officers are calling on Socialist organizations of the country to hold amnesty mass meetings on Washington's Birthday, "as a reply to the verdict of 'guilty' returned against the five Socialist officials in Chicago." Announcement of this request of the party officers, made in the bulletin issued from headquarters here, says:

"We demand that all political prisoners be immediately and unconditionally released, and that all pending prosecutions against those who have sought to voice their honest convictions be dropped at once."

The plea is made on behalf of all such prisoners, anarchist, Socialist, pacifist, Christian pacifist, I. W. W., conscientious objector, Russellite, or any others.

WOMEN'S VOTING PARTY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Warning that the formation of a woman's voting party would be disastrous to Michigan has been sounded by Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, president of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League, in reply to activities of the Women's Campaign League, under the leadership of Mrs. Alexander MacDonald.

"The conservative suffragist believed and worked for the ballot to cooperate with men, and not to establish competition on sex lines," Mrs. Vorce said. "As for the organization of a separate voting party, nothing would so delight the corrupt politician in all parties. In such a case, woman's vote would prove a negligible quantity."

PROHIBITION ISSUE IS BEFORE CANADA

(Continued from page one)

was not a moral whim brought about by the war conditions, but rather the culmination of progressive legislation. "Students of the problem of intemperance early found that drinking and drunkenness, with their attendant evils, were in proportion to the facilities for obtaining intoxicants, and while personal habit could only be dealt with by educational and educational means, the social institution of the liquor traffic could only be dealt with by law. Hence, by means of restricted provisions in license legislation and by power given to the people to reduce licenses or abolish them locally by local veto, the liquor traffic was gradually hemmed in and crowded out in practically every Province of Canada.

"No stronger argument as to the soundness and effectiveness of prohibition could be given than the facts of its spread. Had the law not been a success where tried, the movement would have had diminishing, not increasing, force. It was because people saw the good results in other places that they adopted the measure for themselves.

"The principle of prohibition might have been argued ever so forcefully, the evils of intemperance denounced ever so earnestly, the question argued and debated ever so eloquently. This would have counted for nothing if the law had not demonstrated its goodness in actual operation. It was practical evidence as to the good results obtained that caused prohibition to grow and spread. And every increasing application of that principle brought correspondingly greater and better results. Indeed, the prohibition movement did not gain headway until it passed into the experimental stage. Once there it spread with what its enemies would consider astonishing rapidity until now almost the entire nation is dry.

"The gaining of municipal or local prohibition made practicable the demonstration in different municipalities of the business, social and moral benefits of the measure. Thus the dry area spread, public opinion was built up, a strong and sure foundation was laid for larger measures, and now prohibition has become firmly established."

Summing up the whole subject of prohibition in Canada, it is declared by its adherents to have proved an unqualified success. Again quoting Mr. Spence, the testimony of its success may be shown by the effects which have been as follows:

Retail and wholesale business increased and improved, a larger proportion of cash trade, a greater demand for the better class of goods; increased regularity, punctuality and efficiency of workers, resulting in greater earnings for labor and larger returns for capital; more employment at better wages, better conditions and greater safety of work, and a higher standard of living; rent and taxes more promptly paid, artisans building and buying homes for themselves.

Again, home life is bettered, wages formerly wasted now used for family comforts and luxuries; fathers more fatherly and mothers more motherly and children happier; savings banks deposits increased, money diverted from bar and liquor shops to channels of honorable trade, giving health, strength and vitality to business generally; hotel accommodation improved, now quieter, cleaner, safer, and more homelike; schools and colleges better attended, improvement in health and morals of pupils, better results from work of teachers.

A decrease in drunkenness and crime has been notable, with fewer police cases and ability to apply prison reform methods more successfully; poverty and pauperism lessened, ignorance and vice diminished, social reform work of all kinds helped and made effective; former opponents of prohibition have been converted to the support of that measure by the operation of the law and public opinion, and the public is today more of dealing with the evil of intemperance than when the various laws were enacted; finally, prohibition has come to stay in Canada, not as a war measure but as a permanent legislative reform.

The Dominion Prohibition Committee has submitted to the government of Canada a request which is believed to embody the desires of the majority of the people of Canada. In this there are three distinct proposals: That the provisions of the war-time order-in-council, that the legislation be continued in effect until a vote of the electors shall have been taken upon the question; that ample notice be given of the taking of the vote so that there will be no mistake as to what the people really want.

It may be said that so far as the order-in-council has gone into force it has made good. There are three points in the order. It prohibits the manufacture of liquor, the importation of liquor into any area wherein the sale has been prohibited.

The advocates of prohibition urge that "prohibition shall have a fair trial. The bill should be passed by Parliament and should remain operative until the people themselves say they do not want it. Such a vote, however, should not be taken until the law has been in force for sufficient time to enable the people to pass an intelligent judgment upon it. Parliament should put a minimum time of at least three years from the passing of the law until the taking of the vote. It would be acceptable, also, if provision were made by which such vote could be brought on by petition of the people themselves as well as by action of Parliament.

"The bill should contain a clause to the effect that if, after, say, three years' trial it is the opinion of Parliament that a vote of the people

should be taken upon the continuance or repeal of the measure, or if 25 per cent of the electors of the Dominion of Canada asked for such vote, a vote would be taken.

"It must be remembered that the taking of a Dominion vote is not a small affair. It involves an enormous expense and prodigious work. It would to some extent have an unsettling and upsetting effect upon the nation during the months of the campaign. It is obvious that this would be exceedingly undesirable for the whole Dominion during the period of reconstruction. At this time of unrest when every energy should be bent to the rehabilitation of the splendid men who have been fighting our battles, time, attention, and money should not be diverted in a vote of this kind.

"When the electors of Canada come to vote upon this great issue there must be no snap verdict. It must be after adequate preparation and with full knowledge of the whole situation before them. Six months' notice is none too great.

"The duty of Parliament is plain—to pass legislation at once that makes statutory the provisions now embodied in the temporary war-time order-in-council; to provide that at any time after three years a vote may be taken upon the continuance or repeal of the measure; to provide that if such a vote is taken the people have at least six months' time for preparation."

ACTION AGAINST DRINK IN CANADA

Government Takes Strong Measures to Protect the Men in Uniform From Intoxicants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At the instance of General Newburn, Canadian Minister of the Militia, the government has passed an order-in-council for the purpose of being able to deal in the severest manner with persons who illegally sell liquor to officers or men in uniform. This step has been taken in order to protect the men from bootleggers who infest port towns and big cities where the returning soldiers are found in large numbers.

No person, other than a doctor, whether licensed to sell liquor or not, may sell liquor to any soldier in uniform, and in the event of so doing and his guilt being proved, the offender may be sent to prison for a term not exceeding 12 months, or a fine of \$200, or both.

Accused are to be tried by court-martial, and not by civil courts. One of the evils which has called the present order into existence is the pernicious sale of intoxicants, generally of a most poisonous nature, to soldiers while on troop trains proceeding from the point of disembarkation. The order not only makes it a penal offense to sell liquor to a soldier in uniform, but it is made equally criminal to give or deliver any intoxicant to a soldier. The offender immediately becomes subject to military law, and may be tried either by district or general court-martial as the circumstances may demand. The onus of proof that the sale or gift of liquor was not illegal is thrown upon the accused.

AERONAUTICAL SHOW ON NOV. 11 PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—An International Aeronautical Exposition, in which famous fliers of the world, as well as leading American aircraft manufacturers will take part, is proposed for Rockwell Field on Victory Day, Nov. 11.

This decision was reached as a result of the success of the recent "Flying Circus," in which noted "aces" and stunt performers displayed their dexterity in handling the air machines. This date was suggested by Glenn Martin, who pointed out its significance. As marking the day of the ending of the world war it already has been characterized as an international holiday, and it was on that date that the greatest aerial battle offensive was to have been carried out.

It is planned to bring to the exposition all types of military and commercial machines, and invitations will be extended to all the world's leading aviators, including Lieut. René Fonck of France, Maj. W. A. Bishop of Canada, Gabriele d'Annunzio of Italy, Capt. Edward Rickenbacker, the premier of this country, and many other flyers. The exposition will be a fixed event yearly.

FINANCIAL MISSION FROM JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A Japanese financial mission is visiting Massachusetts this week, touring the industrial cities in the eastern part of the State. The commission is composed of S. Mogi, a Japanese banker; Y. B. Yamashita, K. Nonaka, Y. Houye, T. Wataba, T. Ikeda, S. Susuki, and T. Matsukawa.

POST OFFICE AID FOR FARMERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adoption of motortruck delivery under direction of the Post Office Department as a means of putting the farmer in closer touch with markets was advocated on Wednesday by James I. Blakeslee, Assistant Postmaster-General in an address before the semi-annual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

CELEBRATION FUND ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A state appropriation of \$250,000 to be used for launching the proposed celebration of the Pilgrim tercentenary next year in Plymouth, Massachusetts, was requested by the Legislature on Wednesday by the members of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission.

BREWERS CHANGE THEIR BUSINESS

California Concerns Converting Their Plants to Manufacture of Sirups and Various Food Products—Revenue Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—While the big brewery companies of California and Nevada, the two Pacific Slope states that are not already on a prohibition basis, are not announcing plans for the conversion of their plants and resources to other uses than beer making, it is known that arrangements for such a change of these properties are under way.

The California Brewing Association, an organization made up by a consolidation of several brewery concerns, has turned its plant over to the manufacture of a malt sirup made from cereals, this product being used by bakers in the making of bread. One other large concern, which has already been making soft drinks from certain berries and fruits, is planning to make chocolate and various food products; and another well-known brewing concern is to open an ice and cold-storage plant. A large brewing concern in Oakland, California, is to turn its attention to the manufacture of a food product from rice; and still another is to make sirups for soda fountains.

The number of breweries operating in California in 1918, according to the California Development Board, was about 60, these representing an investment, according to this authority, of approximately \$50,000,000.

According to official internal revenue reports, the brewers of this State manufactured last year 1,542,000 barrels of beer, an increase of 200,000 barrels over the output for the preceding year.

Nevada brewers are awaiting the Supreme Court decision in what has been termed the "near beer" case before announcing what their plans for the future will be. The case in question will decide whether it is lawful or unlawful, under the State's initiative prohibition act, to manufacture and sell "malt liquors containing less than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, whether intoxicating or not."

There are but two breweries in Nevada. Both are manufacturing "near beer," a beverage that is said to contain one-tenth of 1 per cent alcohol. Proceedings were brought by the State to determine whether the law will prohibit the manufacture of this beverage. If the Supreme Court holds that manufacture and sale of that and similar beverages made from malt is not prohibited by the initiative act, the breweries will manufacture it on a large scale. If it is, the plants will be devoted to the manufacture of soft drinks and bottling mineral water from Nevada springs.

Under an order of the Supreme Court, the breweries are permitted to manufacture and sell "near beer" pending the final determination of the case.

Real-Fruit Desserts

Jiffy-Jell is flavored with fruit juice essences in liquid form, in vials.

A wealth of fruit juice is condensed to flavor each dessert. So it brings you true-fruit dainties, wholesome and delicious, at a trifling cost.

Simply add boiling water.

Compare it with the old-style gelatine desserts. It will be a delightful surprise.

Get the right kind—

Jiffy-Jell
10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

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PHILADELPHIA, Broad St. Theatre—NOW
KANSAS CITY, Grand Opera House—NOW
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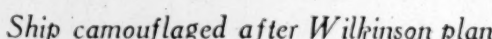
AMUSEMENTS
SYMPHONY HALL
Fri. Aft. at 2:30 and Sat. Eve. at 8
BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA
Henri Rabaud, Conductor
Soloist—FREDRIC FRADKIN—Violin
Tickets \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 (Plus War Tax)

Demands for Improvement in United States Result in Movement for a Budget Plan as Inaugurated in Massachusetts

TZECHO-SLOVAKS TO SETTLE IN GEORGIA

TRUCE IN CARPENTERS' STRIKE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will return to work today, pending a settlement of the strike and lockout situation, expected to be reached at a conference this morning between the union and the Building Trades Employers Association. The truce will extend until Saturday.



That was the problem for the camouflageurs, when the United States entered the war. The Royal Navy sent Wilkinson across the Atlantic to impart his method. Early last year a Boston advertising man, Henry C. Grover, was engaged by the Federal Shipping Board to organize a department of camouflage for all our immense merchant marine which was to be built. The thing was absolutely

Still it was a great game while it lasted, taken with the interesting experimental work on little models in a mechanical theater with a sea foreground and a painted strip to imitate sky—this in the intervals of ship painting. The dazzle painted ships are now fast disappearing under their peace coats of gray. May they never again need the services of American amoufleurs.

ALBERT STEIG

LOWER CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE CALLED

NEW YORK, New York.—The introduction of United States built farm implements will enable the European farmer to rival the United States farmer, who in a recent record is credited with producing per man six

Hydro-Electric Station Developed on a Wood Lot in the An- droscoogin in Past Two Years

PULP AND PAPER MILL INSTRUCTION PLANNED

PROVIDENCE. Rhode Island — Rhode Island soldiers and sailors who have returned from war duty were entertained here on Wednesday by the Welcome Home Committee, representing the State and city. The program included a parade at which the marchers were reviewed by Governor Beekman, Mayor Joseph H. Lainer, Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, commandant of the second naval district, Col. Oscar I. Straub, commanding the military forces of Narragansett Bay, and other officials. A dinner and a military and naval assembly at night closed the features.

"Always Reliable."
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Garments at generous
Money Savings

Mr. Waite says that the opportunities awaiting American capital in South and Central America now are numerous and of large potential profit. The population of these countries is increasing quite rapidly. Not only is the natural increase getting to be considerable, but immigration is setting in, which, though retarded by the war, is likely to be greatly increased before long. The mineral resources of these regions have been only tapped. Colombia alone has metallic and mineral resources probably equal to those of the United States, with the exception of coal. But there is plenty of coal in Colombia, some of which has begun to be mined. The possibilities of electric development are truly wonderful. The topographic features of the country are such as to make large water powers within easy reach of the rich alluvial river valleys all over the country. The use of electrical power in the agricultural development of the country, as well as in mining, is sure to be one of the earliest developments in Colombia.

Many Spring Models
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At \$5.50 to \$10.95

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C. A. WRIGHT

WILSON

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

BASKETBALL IS
IN FULL SWING

Northwestern Intercollegiate Conference Colleges Are Rapidly Getting Their Athletic Affairs Back on a Pre-War Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana—Members of the Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, Washington State College, Whitman College, Montana State University, and the University of Idaho, have resumed athletic schedules and activities with bright prospects for the future, predictions being made here that the four colleges included in the group will soon return to their pre-war status of equality in competition with the educational institutions of the Pacific Coast Conference, the sole logical opponents for the colleges east of the Cascades, isolated by distance from the Rocky Mountain Conference colleges.

On Dec. 3, 1915, three institutions formerly connected solely with the Northwest Conference, namely, the University of Washington, the University of Oregon, and Oregon Agricultural College, broke away to join hands with the University of California in the organization of the Pacific Coast Conference. The colleges of the "Inland Empire," as the region in which Whitman, Washington State, Idaho and Montana are located, is known, have had frequent contests with Pacific Coast rivals since then, but of course not in a league, as formerly.

Athletic relations were practically undisturbed by the formation of the new conference, though for a year or two it held to some queer quirks in the determining of the eligibility of the players. A year later Washington State College became a member of the Pacific Coast Conference and adopted its rules, retaining its membership in the Northwest Conference. That year Leland Stanford Jr. University joined the Pacific Coast Conference, while Montana State University, after two years of unremitting efforts, was admitted to full membership in the Northwest organization, completing its circuit.

The original Northwest College Conference was formed 11 years ago, with the University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Washington State College, the University of Washington, the University of Idaho and Whitman holding membership, and forming a harmonious aggregation of educational institutions united for the promotion of clean athletics and standardized eligibility rules. The University of Washington at one time dropped out, but soon returned to its former position as a pillar of the organization. Victor Zednick, graduate manager of athletics at the University of Washington, was for several years president of the Conference, leaving it when elected to the Legislature.

During the past year the colleges of the Conference have not met the Pacific Coast teams in athletic competition to any extent, with the exception, of course, of Washington State, which, as a member of the Pacific Coast body, has a regular schedule with the teams of that organization, even planning a journey to Berkeley, California, next fall to meet California in the gridiron. Last fall, however, Washington State did not meet any Pacific Coast Conference teams.

This winter, however, basketball is progressing rapidly, Washington State and Idaho having full schedules, while Whitman and Montana, where the repairing of athletic programs and personnel broken by the war is proceeding more slowly, is playing a few games. J. F. Bohler is athletic director at Washington State and coaches basketball, gridiron, baseball, Clarence Edmondson, former Olympic sprinter, is graduate manager of athletics and basketball coach at Idaho, with W. C. Bleamaster, a Grinnell alumnus, acting as physical director, baseball and football coach. R. V. Borleske is in complete charge of all athletics at Whitman, though assisted in basketball by Fred Applegate. W. E. Schreiber, 15 years ago an all-around athletic star at the University of Wisconsin, is in complete charge of all athletics at Montana State.

Baseball was given but little consideration last spring, Washington State winning the title, with Idaho second, Montana third and Whitman fourth. Washington State did not meet any Pacific Coast teams on the diamond or track. Two track meets, with Washington State and Idaho contesting for honors, were staged, the former team winning both. The usual Conference meet was abandoned.

A full schedule of basketball games was played last winter, the University of Idaho winning the title with 10 victories and two defeats. Washington State College won half of its 12 games, Montana won three and lost five, while Whitman won one and lost seven. Washington State played four games with Pacific Coast quintets, winning one.

In 1917 Washington State won the football, basketball and baseball titles of the Northwest Conference, being undefeated in either branch of sport. These sturdy athletes from Pullman, Washington, won six basketball games, nine basketball contests and three gridiron frays without meeting a reverse, a record remarkable indeed. In addition Washington State won eight of nine basketball games in the Pacific Conference, winning the title there also, and won three Coast football games.

During the previous season Coach Bohler's men won all games on its

football schedule with the exception of two Pacific Coast contests. On the baseball field they took six straight from Whitman and Idaho, but dropped three of five games to Montana. At basketball Washington State also won the championship without much difficulty. Much of the credit for the success of the W. S. C. teams is due to J. F. Bohler, for 10 years past head of athletics at Pullman, and highly esteemed throughout the conference as a gentleman of honor and a true athlete in every sense of the word. The victories of Bohler's teams have been achieved in spite of difficulties encountered in keeping teams fit for a hard schedule in two conferences, with frequent journeys and nearly twice the amount of contests in each branch of sports than any other college in either organization plays.

As a special dispensation to Whitman and Montana, these two teams are permitted to play freshmen, because their male registration is less than 200, while Washington State and Idaho must comply with the freshman rule, revoked in the fall of 1917 for the duration of the war, and again made effective at the last meeting of the conference. Eligibility and scholarship rules are on a par with those in effect in Eastern conferences, one clause defining that all athletes must be declared eligible by a scholarship committee five days preceding each contest.

TORONTO BEATS
THE CANADIENS

Losers Make a Strong Rally in the Last Part of National Hockey League Contest

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING (Second Half)				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Ottawa	4	1	800	
Toronto	2	3	400	
Canadiens	2	4	353	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Toronto succeeded in keeping on the National Hockey League championship race Tuesday night by defeating Canadiens by a score of 6 to 4. Toronto outskated their opponents most of the way through. The Quebecers came back with a strong rally toward the conclusion, but failed to win the margin which would have put them on practically even terms with Ottawa.

The score was 1 to 1 at the close of the first period and 4 to 3 for Toronto at the end of the second. In the last period Toronto netted two goals and Canadiens one. The summary:

TORONTO CANADIENS
Crawford, I. W. Crawford, I. W.
Noble, C. Noble, C.
Munnery, C. Munnery, C.
Randall, R. Randall, R.
Lindsay, G. Lindsay, G.
Skinner, S. Skinner, S.
Lalonde, J. Lalonde, J.
Berlinguette, A. Berlinguette, A.
Macdonald, B. Macdonald, B.
Referee—Lou Marsh. Three 20-minute periods.

FOURTEEN LETTERS
FOR HOCKEY SQUAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—No less than 13 members of the Harvard varsity hockey squad of 1919 and the manager of the team are to receive the varsity letter this winter for participating in the game or managing the team against Yale at Brooklyn, New York, Saturday when the Crimson won by a score of 4 to 1. This is the first varsity letter to be awarded for a formal major-sport contest since the hockey season of 1917. The list of players who have been named for the honor, subject to the approval of the University Athletic Committee, follows:

T. M. Avery '21 of New York; F. M. Bacon '21 of New York; E. L. Bigelow '21 of Boston; A. H. Bright '19 of Cambridge; R. W. Buntin '21 of West Newton, Massachusetts; Edward Cabot '20 of Milton, Massachusetts; A. Clark '20 of Milton, Massachusetts; F. C. Church '20 of Lowell, Massachusetts; R. E. Green '19 of West Newton, Massachusetts; Jabish Holmes '21 of New York; H. B. W. Snelling '21 of Concord, Massachusetts; N. S. Walker '20 of Castleton Corners, New York; H. K. White '21 of Milton, Massachusetts; Manager E. W. Pavenstedt '20 of New York.

DE PALMA MAKES TWO
NEW AUTO RECORDS

DAYTONA, Florida—Ralph de Palma broke the world's records for both a mile and a kilometer in straightaway dashes Wednesday on Daytona Beach. The time for the mile, as announced by officials of the Automobile Association of America was 24.02s., against Robert Burman's record of 25.40s. made in 1911. De Palma's kilometer time was 15.86s., or 2s. below the record.

SCOTT QUITS CHICAGO TEAM

CHICAGO, Illinois—Pitcher James Scott, a veteran with the Chicago American League Baseball Club, has announced his retirement from professional baseball. He has accepted a position in Beloit, Wisconsin, and, in addition, will play independent ball. He enlisted in the United States Army before the close of the 1917 season and won a commission as captain.

SCUDDER DEFEATS SPENCE

NEW YORK, New York—F. O. Scudder defeated G. L. Spence by a score of 50 to 48 in the three-cushion billiard tournament of the American Amateur Billiard Association Tuesday night, in a close 90-inning game. Each player made a high run of 5.

BROWN WILL HAVE
BASKETBALL TEAM

Considering the Fact That This Sport Has Not Previously Been a Varsity Sport There Since 1912, Showing Is Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The Brown University basketball team is rapidly rounding into mid-season form. Although handicapped by the lack of a coach, the players are showing much promise. A number of games have already been played this season, and considering that this is the first season of varsity basketball at Brown since 1912, the record is good.

The team is captained by L. A. R. Pieri '20, a former Dean Academy player. He is playing a fast game at right forward. His running mate at left forward is S. G. Samson '21, whose work has been the feature of every game in which he has played this season. H. Mallory '22 is covering center, and, despite his inexperience, is putting up a creditable game. Another new man, A. E. Miller '22, is contesting for the position of left guard with E. E. Nelson '19. The former has been given the preference, but in the game with Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Nelson was given a chance and showed some skill at the game. J. H. Weeks '19, the star football player and captain of last fall's eleven, is playing a steady game at right guard.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in arranging games with other colleges as few of them are being represented on the floor this year. Also, due to the fact that it is a new major sport, expensive trips are not being undertaken. The schedule includes games with Company O, seventeenth regiment of the Massachusetts State Guard at Providence; a return game with Rhode Island State College in this city; one with Williams College at Williamstown, Feb. 22; and one with Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, Feb. 25. These last two games renew basketball relations for a long time severed, and both contests are being looked forward to with considerable interest by the Brown students.

The present junior class has won the inter-class championship for the last two years, but this year the freshman class is expected to lead the way. All members of last year's junior class-team but Captain Pieri of the varsity team, are now in service. Most of them are expected back next fall, and, with the addition of the veterans of this year's college team, should be able to present a formidable team against the other colleges next year. And as a coach will be undoubtedly secured for next year, Brown University should be able to hold its own with the leading fives in the East.

TO RESUME AMATEUR
GOLF TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The annual amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association, which will be resumed, after being dropped one year, next June 16 at the Sunset Hill Country Club, St. Louis, Missouri, will be made an open invitation event, and the participation of stars from the East and other sections outside the W. G. A. district will be sought.

Francis Ouimet of Massachusetts naturally is expected to be on hand to defend his championship, won in the last holding of the western amateur championship event, at the Midlothian Country Club, Chicago, Illinois, in 1917. He will receive formal invitation to compete, and several eastern players who took part in the war charity matches which raised more than \$500,000, will be similarly invited. The competition of these, including J. D. Travers, Max Marston and Oswald Kirby, would practically bring the standing of the field in the 1919 western event to the equality of that in the United States amateur championship, according to the enthusiastic officials of the W. G. A., who made their announcement here Wednesday.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victoria defeated South Australia in an interstate cricket match concluded Jan. 4 at Melbourne by 198 runs. The defeated side were behind on both innings, Victoria running up 374 and 252 runs against 353 and 159. Good individual performances with the bat yielded two centuries. For Victoria Armstrong made 142 not out and for their opponents Rundell just completed the 100. Gehrs contributed a useful 96 to the losers' total.

JACOBS DEFEATS SARGEANT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In the city of London chess club championship tournament E. G. Sargeant lost his final game to H. Jacobs, making his score 9 points. If Mr. Walker defeats Mr. Macdonald he can equal the leading score of Mr. German of 9½ points.

BOSTON RELEASES WAGNER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Charles Wagner, former infielder and for the last two seasons coach for the Boston American League Baseball Club, has been unconditionally released, according to an announcement made by Manager E. G. Barrow.

MICHIGAN LOOKS
FOR BETTER FIVE

Return of Two Basketball Veterans of 1918 Should Help Wolverines Improve Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Far from discouraged at the showing of his team during the first half of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. basketball season, Coach E. C. Mitchell, of the University of Michigan, is looking forward to a decided improvement in the standing of the Wolverines during the return series.

Just now, one must cast his eyes a considerable distance down the standing before he finds the name of Michigan, which is tied with State University of Iowa for seventh place; but this does not really represent the true caliber of the Ann Arbor team. All of the Wolverine defeats were of the marginal character. Northwestern University won by a single point; University of Illinois, by two floor baskets; University of Chicago, by a similar margin.

Starting with Ohio State University Feb. 21, Michigan will play the Buckeyes, Chicago, and Illinois successively on her home floor. Coach Mitchell expects to begin his upward climb over Ohio, while he claims a fair prospect of defeating both Chicago and Illinois.

One reason for Coach Mitchell's optimism lies in the return last week of two of the 1918 veterans, J. I. McIntock '19 and J. A. Emery '19. Emery had been elected this year's captain; but both he and McIntock joined the United States service before college closed last June. Emery promises to bolster up Michigan's marksmanship, at forward, while McIntock will solve the problem of the center position, which has been a weak spot in the team.

KANSAS STATE
DEFEATS IOWA

Hard-Fought Game Gives Former Third Straight M. V. Conference Basketball Victory

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE
BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missouri	3	0	1,000
Kansas State	3	0	1,000
Nebraska	6	2	750
Grinnell	2	1	666
Washington	4	4	500
Iowa State	2	5	285
Kansas	1	5	166
Drake	1	6	141

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—In a Missouri Valley Conference game featured by hard playing and close guarding on both sides, Kansas State Agricultural College defeated the Iowa State College basketball team Tuesday, by a score of 22 to 18. The first half ended 8 to 4, with the Kansas team leading. A series of baskets by H. L. Shepard '21 and E. H. Levens '19, sent Iowa State into the lead late in the second half with a two-point margin.

H. L. Bunker '21 tied the score with a goal from under the basket, soon followed by a pair of baskets by G. W. Hind '20, from the center of the floor. The feature of the game was the playing of Shepard, Levens and L. Young '21 for Iowa State; Hind and G. S. Jennings '21 led in the aggressive work for the Aggies. The summary:

KANSAS STATE IOWA STATE

Bunker, H. Bunker, H.
Hind, G. W. Hind, G. W.
Jennings, G. Jennings, G.
Cowell, G. Cowell, G.
Clark, R. Clark, R.
Shepard, H. Shepard, H.
Goals from foul—Clark 6 for Kansas State; Shepard 2 for Iowa State. Referee—H. G. Hedges, Dartmouth College.

OREGON A. C. TAKES
HARD-FOUGHT GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon—Oregon Agricultural College won the second game of their two-game series with the University of Washington in the Pacific Coast Conference basketball championship game Tuesday by a score of 18 to 17 when J. A. Eikelman, center, threw a goal from the floor with only 20 seconds of play left.

E. C. Arthur, right forward for Oregon, starred for that team, while Smith, right forward for Washington, made some very brilliant goals from the floor. The summary:

OREGON WASHINGTON
McArthur, E. McArthur, E.
Clark, R. Clark, R.
Eikelman, J. Eikelman, J.
Reynolds, G. Reynolds, G.
Heardon, R. Heardon, R.
Goals from foul—Arthur 2 for Oregon; Clark 5 for Washington. Referee—Dr. Butford, Reed College.

PLANK REFUSES CONTRACT

NEW YORK, New York—E. S. Plank, pitcher, has returned an unsigned contract to the New York American League Baseball Club, with the announcement that he has retired from major-league baseball to give all his attention to business at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Plank was traded to New York by the St. Louis Americans last year, but signed with a team in the Bethlehem League instead of reporting to New York.

STANFORD RUGBY
FOOTBALL SQUAD

Cardinal Expects to Make a Good Showing Against the University of California in This Sport This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—With more than a score of returned athletes registered for the winter quarter, following their discharge from the United States Army and Navy, prospects for a successful season of spring sports have once more been revived at Leland Stanford Junior University. Rugby, baseball, basketball and track are the major sports included in the Cardinal's spring schedule, and each has received its share of newly registered men.

Despite the unsuccessful experiment of last fall, when Stanford attempted both rugby and the American game of football, athletic enthusiasm has reached a high pitch at the university, as was shown recently when nearly 200 men signed for spring sports in response to the call of M. C. Evans, the new coach.

Although schedules are not definitely settled as yet, present plans call for competition in all four branches of sport with Stanford's ancient rival, the University of California. Of these, the rugby clash between the two colleges promises to be the most unique, fulfilling as it does an agreement made last fall, when Stanford, after an absence of 14 years, returned to the American football ranks and met overwhelming defeat at the hands of her Berkeley rival on Thanksgiving Day.

This contest was arranged only after the University of California had agreed to a return game in the spring, this time at Rugby, and as a result the two institutions will again meet at the English game for the first time since their athletic break more than four years ago.

In resuming the rugby game after a considerable lapse of time, it is expected that California will meet with virtually the same difficulties that Stanford encountered with American football last fall, when she turned out her first American football eleven in 14 years.

Second Lieut. A. H. Badenoch, former University of Chicago star and football coach at the University of New Mexico, was assigned the work of whipping the men into shape and explaining the fine points of the American game to a squad which consisted for the most part of rugby men. Lieutenant Badenoch was assisted in his task by Lieuts. S. V. Larkey and A. F. Spiegelman, former University of California athletes stationed at Stanford. In spite of the many difficulties encountered, a creditable team was quickly rounded out. A. P. Holt '21, of Portland, Oregon, a man of considerable experience at American football, captained the eleven at quarterback, and together with F. W. Henry '21, fullback, and R. G. Flood '18 and J. C. Patrick '21 at ends, formed the nucleus around which Lieutenant Badenoch built his team.

Nov. 9, three weeks after the initial practice was held, Stanford competed in its first game of American football since 1905, going down to defeat before the Mare Island Navy yard players by an 80 to 0 score. A week later Lieutenant Badenoch sent his men against the Mather Field Aviators, and although the Cardinal athletes proved that they were rapidly acquiring the American style of football, they again met defeat, 70 to 0. In the game with the University of Southern California on Nov. 23, Stanford made its only score of the season, a touchdown by Captain Holt and a safety netting 8 points to 25 for the Pasadena team.

The Stanford-California game, played at Berkeley on Thanksgiving Day, attracted widespread interest on the Pacific Coast, marking as it did the renewal of football relations between the rival institutions after a break of more than four years. As in its previous games, Stanford met a crushing defeat and although the Cardinal put up a splendid fight, the game resulted in a 67 to 0 victory for the Berkeley eleven.

Little better than that of the American football team was the record of the Stanford rugby fifteen, coached by Lieut. L. C. Livernash. Although the squad contained several stars of the 1921 freshman team, the Ruggers were unable to hit their stride during the short season, and lost three straight games to their strongest rugby opponent, Santa Clara.

It is in the coming season, when Stanford will once more meet the Blue and Gold on the Rugby turf that the Cardinal hopes to regain its lost football laurels. Already three members of the 1917 rugby team, which won the championship of the Pacific Coast, have returned to college, and with these men to build his team around, Coach Evans is hoping to turn out a strong combination. E. S. Winham '19, wing forward, J. K. Lilly '19, first five, and C. E. Righter '19, rear rank, are the three veterans, while from the rugby team of last fall remain several of the Cardinal mainstays among them J. C. Patrick '21, wing forward, W. A. Henry '21, front rank, M. F. Parker '21, second five, G. W. H. Sheldon '21, first five and G. S. Kocher '19, fullback.

EXETER ELECTS CANTILLON

EXETER, New Hampshire—W. D. Cantillon '21 has been elected captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy hockey team for next season. He plays goal tend and put up a good defense this season. He was a member of the football squad, playing sub halfback in some of the games last fall.

STEARNS WINS
CHIEF TROPHY

President's Cup in St. Valentine Golf Tournament at Pinehurst Goes to a Nassau Player

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINEHURST, North Carolina—J. N. Stearns 3d, of the Nassau Country Club, was the winner of the President's trophy in the annual St. Valentine golf tournament held here last week. In order to win the trophy he was called upon to play some good golf, as a splendid field qualified for match play in the first division.

In the first round Stearns met Edward Styles of the North Hills Country Club, winner of the qualifying round gold medal. Stearns played the steadier golf in this match and won by 2 and 1, turning in a medal card of 74 for the 18 holes as against 77 for his opponent. Both players did some remarkable putting at different stages in the match.

In the second round Stearns met R. H. Gwaltney of the Baltusrol Golf Club and won by 1 up. Stearns did not play his best golf in this match, as he had a medal card of 78. In the semi-final round he defeated F. C. Leonard of North Hills Country Club, 2 and 1, and he had a medal card of 75. In the final round he won from Donald Parson of Youngstown, Pennsylvania, 2 and 1, in a rather poorly played match, the winner having a card of 81 as against 86 for Parson.

There were two extra-hole matches in the first division. Parson required 22 holes to defeat R. F. Mundy of the Garden City Golf Club in the first round, and Leonard required 20 to defeat C. F. Watson Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club, in the same round. The summary of match play in the first division follows:

First Round Match Play

F. W. Kennedy, Toronto, Ontario, defeated L. D. Pierce, Ekwanok Country Club, 2 and 1.
T. R. Brown, Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, defeated J. D. Chapman, Greenwich Country Club, 5 and 3.

Donald Parson, Youngstown, Pennsylvania, defeated R. F. Mundy, Garden City Golf Club, 1 up (22 holes).
T. A. Kelly, Southern Pines, North Carolina, defeated G. B. Carhart, Greenwich Country Club, 2 and 1.

G. A. Dixon Jr., National Golf Links of America, defeated E. H. Gates, Moore County, 4 and 2.
F. C. Leonard, North Hills Country Club, defeated C. F. Watson Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club, 1 up (20 holes).

J. N. Stearns 3d, Nassau Country Club, defeated Edward Styles, North Hills Country Club, 2 and 1.
R. H. Gwaltney, Baltusrol Golf Club, defeated H. C. Fowkes, Oakmont Country Club, 6 and 5.

Second Round

T. R. Brown, Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, defeated F. W. Kennedy, Toronto, Ontario, 7 up.
Donald Parson, Youngstown, Pennsylvania, defeated T. A. Kelly, Southern Pines, North Carolina, 5 and 4.

F. C. Leonard, North Hills Country Club, defeated G. A. Dixon Jr., National Golf Links of America, 7 and 6.
J. N. Stearns 3d, Nassau Country Club, defeated R. H. Gwaltney, Baltusrol Golf Club, 1 up.

Semi-Final Round
Donald Parson, Youngstown, Pennsylvania, defeated T. R. Brown, Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, 5 and 3.
J. N. Stearns 3d, Nassau Country Club, defeated F. C. Leonard, North Hills Country Club, 2 and 1.

Final Round
J. N. Stearns 3d, Nassau Country Club, defeated Donald Parson, Youngstown, Pennsylvania, 3 and 2.

S. H. FRY DEFEATS CRONEEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—S. H. Fry defeated Lieut. A. Croneen, the Scottish champion, in the final of the preliminary heats of the amateur billiards championship at Soho Square Monday by 325 points in 1000 up. Fry, therefore, is entitled to meet Lieut. J. Graham Symes, the present holder of the amateur title, in the championship game proper of 2000 up Tuesday.

YACHTING IN FLORIDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida—The St. Petersburg Yacht Club has started plans to revive the sport of sailing along Florida coasts. Six sailboats are now being constructed for members of the club. A cruise down the west coast of Florida is planned.

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LARGER SCOURED WOOL OFFERINGS

Next Auctions Will Have Double Portion of Cleaned Staple—Manufacturers and Dealers Not Yet Satisfied, However

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There are several interesting phases to the wool market situation in the United States, with special attention drawn to local affairs because Boston is one of the chief centers for auction sales of staple held by the federal government. The last series of these sales, held earlier this month, was called a success, and because the scoured goods went so well there is to be a somewhat increased offering at the next series this month, which has been changed to a four-day sale instead of the three days of sessions previously announced. The dates will be Feb. 18, 19, 20 and 21. The amount of scoured wool to be placed on sale on Feb. 18 and 19 will total considerably more than 3,000,000 pounds, which is about double the amount at the last previous auction.

A feature of the situation, which has been more or less pronounced almost from the beginning of the government's sales, and which is growing more conspicuous, is the awakening of the manufacturers to seek bigger offerings of fine wools at the sales. The manufacturers' committee seeking to facilitate the movement of federal-owned wool has been advised by Secretary of Labor Wilson to see A. W. Elliott, government wool administrator in Boston, but Mr. Elliott has not yet received any request for a conference with the committee of the manufacturers.

Although the big mill concerns are practically bare of wool, as are also the local dealers, and these two interests would like to do business on a large scale, there seems to be reasonable argument on both sides. The dealers contend that greatly increased offerings at the auctions would create competition that is desirable, which, perhaps, would not only result in more favorable prices to the government but would dispose of the government's big holdings more quickly. They point out that with what wool the government has taken in since it announced that it had about 325,000,000 pounds on hand to sell, has brought the total back to 324,000,000 pounds, with at least 100,000 bales of Australian wool on the way here. This 100,000 bales of Australian is of the 300,000 bales contracted for. It is hoped, however, to cancel the other 200,000 bales. This may be accomplished and it may not.

It is not uncommon for some of the largest mills to come into the Boston wool district and purchase 30,000,000 pounds in one day. However, some of the best local authorities say that the big offerings of goods should have been made from the very first, because at this late date mills and dealers avoid having any more taxable property on hand than is absolutely necessary. Mr. Elliott's argument against all this is that if the mills and dealers showed by their purchases that they wanted more wool they might get it. He says that when purchases average 80 or 90 per cent of schedules instead of 35 per cent, as at present, there will be a better basis for reaching a decision on this subject, whether reference is made to fine wool or otherwise.

In the last analysis authorities at Washington must decide the question, but at present the local wool administrator apparently does not entirely agree with the mills and dealers' contention that it is small business affairs are going at the present time; otherwise they would snatch up what the government makes available so keenly that the government would be encouraged to offer a greater volume of staple at one time.

Complete offerings for the next sales as now planned are: Feb. 18 and 19, about 2,000,000 pounds pulled wool and about 3,000,000 pounds scoured wool. Feb. 20, about 200,000 pounds tops, about 2,700,000 pounds Australian wool, about 580 bales Australian lambs, 950 bales scoured Australian wool, about 2,000,000 pounds South American wool, about 250,000 pounds Cape wool. Feb. 21, about 2,000,000 pounds domestic fleece wool, about 5,250,000 territory wool, about 650,000 pounds California and Texas wool.

A regular sale of greasy and scoured wool will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Feb. 26 and 27. The shipments of wool from Boston from Jan. 1 to Feb. 6, 1919, inclusive, were 5,731,043 pounds compared with 27,403,470 pounds for the similar period last year. The receipts from Jan. 1 to Feb. 6, 1919, inclusive, were 24,434,693 pounds compared with 49,133,499 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR

NEW YORK, New York.—The Cardenas-American Sugar Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31: Sugar income \$662,260, molasses \$5025, miscellaneous income \$11,498, total income \$684,233, net earnings \$113,831, and net profits after interest and depreciation \$53,022.

NEW COTTON MILL STOCK

RICHMOND, Virginia.—The Riverdale & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, have increased their common stock by \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000. The proceeds, it is stated, will be used to pay off current obligations and also to provide capital for carrying a large stock of raw material.

PNEUMATIC TOOL PROFITS INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York.—The annual report of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, which should be ready for distribution in about three weeks, is expected to show net profits of approximately \$2,200,000, an increase of about \$200,000 over 1917 earnings.

The balance for the common will run close to \$1,000,000, or a little more than \$15 a share on the \$6,485,500 common. This compares with a balance of \$1,169,290, or \$18.03 a share, for the same amount of stock in 1917. Dividends of 6 per cent on the common require \$389,148, leaving a little more than \$600,000 for the surplus account.

It is expected some heavy charge-offs will be made out of earnings last year. This will include depreciation, writing off of the company's automobile truck business and possible depreciation on inventories. At the close of 1917 the company's inventories stood at \$4,291,553, but like other industrial companies this item undoubtedly showed substantial increase last year.

The company formerly manufactured the Little Giant truck, but has been gradually getting out of this line. The charge-off, which will be made from last year's earnings, will undoubtedly represent the final closing out of this department.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORTS TOTAL

NEW YORK, New York.—Exports of wheat from Australia last week were 1,168,000 bushels. This is 30 per cent of 3,700,000 cleared since Jan. 1, 1919. Australia has about 200,000 bushels of old and new wheat available for export until Dec. 31, 1919. The British Government controls this supply, and it is understood, at a price of \$1.05 a bushel at port. Fifty-five vessels have been dispatched in the last week to bring foodstuffs from Australia, a great deal of which will be wheat. The entire supply will by no means come to England because India has already purchased some, and, as the present acreage is 7,000,000 acres less than last year and conditions unfavorable, will probably take more Australian wheat. Australia also ships flour to China in competition with Japan and will probably be called upon to help Greece, Egypt, and Western Asia.

LOWER PRICES FOR NEXT WOOL CLIP

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The next clip of wool is expected to net the growers from 40 to 50 cents a pound, or about 15 cents less than the last clip. The price, according to Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers Association, Dr. McClure was in Washington recently in an effort to counteract efforts to have the government sacrifice its large stocks of wool which it is now selling at auction. The government has fixed a minimum price on this wool, which is equal to the British issue price. The United States Government has agreed to discontinue its auction sales in Boston July 1 in order not to interfere with the disposal of the season's clip.

WHEAT ACREAGE IN NORTHWEST LARGER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Traffic Manager Denison, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, says wheat acreage along the company's lines will be much more extensive than last year, and will not mean much cutting out of corn, oats and other grains, because the entire grain acreage will be big. South Dakota has had more snow than Minnesota, which is a good sign, as Southern Minnesota, where the road operates, always gets enough moisture. All Western North and South Dakota and Northern Montana, as indeed a good many localities in Minnesota, are below normal in winter moisture.

ARGENTINE GRAIN FOR THE ALLIES

NEW YORK, New York.—Argentina's cereal convention with the three largest European allies is little more than an agreement to sell them foodstuffs on credit; that is, the Argentine Government lends them \$200,000,000 with which to purchase supplies in that country. Kinds, amounts, and prices of commodities are not fixed. The Allies may take any kind of cereals, including flaxseed, they choose and possibly meat. The Argentine decree forbidding export of wheat and corn at prevailing prices looks as if the Allies must pay a price approximating that in the United States.

SAVAGE ARMS REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The preliminary statement of the Savage Arms Corporation for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows a surplus after charges, war taxes, and preferred dividends, of \$1,336,275, equivalent to \$16.37 a share on the \$8,158,000 common outstanding in October last, compared with a surplus of \$1,433,569, or \$16.44 a share, in 1917. Figures show these changes:

	1918	1917
Total earnings	\$8,347,298	\$2,119,489
Interest	24,597	29,223
War tax, etc.	6,948,325	3,273,225
Balance	1,374,486	129,033
First pd. div.	17,850	—
Second pd. div.	50,361	—
Com. div.	498,810	101,218
Surplus	857,453	\$198,033

*Decrease.

CALIFORNIA OIL MEN COMMENDED

Under Authority of Committee Acting for Shipping Board Large Quantities of Oil Moved

NEW YORK, New York.—The cooperative effort of the committee of oil men on the Pacific Coast, acting under authority of the Shipping Board, has met with commendation, according to the Standard Oil Bulletin. All tankers and barges were operated as one fleet, and stocks of fuel oil and refined products pooled in California and outside sales stations. Under this arrangement 24 vessels with capacity of 953,000 barrels were operated as a unit in common ownership. During the year of the committee's operations, 3,660,000 barrels of refined products were moved, compared with 2,810,000 the previous year. In the meantime fuel oil transportation kept at the same level. The committee also worked out three fuel oil exchanges which greatly increased the resources and power of the industry on the west coast and eliminated cross-movement of ships.

California's direct contribution in winning the war by shipping its refined products during 1918 to the Atlantic Coast, as expressed in gallons, is 31,256,000 gallons of naphtha products and 20,360,000 of lubricating oils, shipped to meet government requirements on the eastern coast.

This work was accomplished by the committee without government control or direction, as Director Requa of the oil division allowed the cooperative association to work out its own problems.

FURTHER CUTTING OF STEEL PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Iron Age says that further cutting of prices is now being admitted by producers as necessary to kindle the interest of buyers. The conclusion reached is that important inquiry in the past nine weeks of open market conditions is in part due to maintaining the level of prices too high to encourage buyers.

How to get labor to recognize its part in the adjustment is the problem. The low total of present inflow of emergency orders points to a shutdown here and there in two or three months' time. In the severity of such happenings rewriting of costs would be possible. Whether trade conferences could be before then develop understandings looking to establishing prices likely to attract demand and broad cooperation of manufacturers and steel workers.

OIL PIPE LINE ACROSS SCOTLAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to consular reports from Glasgow, the British Government has just completed an eight-inch pipe line across Scotland. It is reported that the line was constructed for the purpose of securing a continuous and adequate supply of fuel oil for the British Navy with a minimum of interference from enemy submarines. The line follows the course of the Clyde and Forth Canal, the starting point being at Old Kilpatrick, on the outskirts of Glasgow, and the terminal at Grangemouth. There are two intermediate pumping stations, and it has been estimated that fuel oil can be pumped in a cold state at the rate of 100 tons an hour. The line was constructed under the supervision of a United States naval unit, consisting of experienced pipe-line men.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 12. Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—Stuart Leonard, of M. C. Keiser & Co., Lenox.
Augusta, Ga.—P. H. Rice, of Rice O'Connor Co., U. S.
Baltimore—S. P. Spear, of Spear Bros. & Co., Essex.
Chicago—Philip Sulzer of Boston Store, Essex.
Chicago—J. P. Dunphy, of Chicago Catalogue House, Thorn.
Christiania, Norway—Harald Andersen, Tour.
Cleveland, O.—F. J. Prashke, of May Co., Essex.
Duluth, Minn.—M. E. Rose, of U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. A. Vazquez, of Rublo & Co., 207 Essex St., Rm. 206.
Kansas City, Mo.—B. T. Elliott, of The Elliott Shoe Co., U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—G. Bloomberg, of Essex.
New Orleans, La.—A. Rosenberg, of B. Rosenberg & Son, Lenox.
New York—E. P. Weaver, of Powell & Campbell, 181 Essex St.
New York—W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores, 21 Columbia St.
New York—T. J. Murphy, of Perry, Dame & Co., Essex.
Opelousas, La.—J. Chapman, of U. S. Philadelphia—W. A. Welner, of J. B. Harris, of Weiner, Wright & Watkins, 173 Lincoln St.
Philadelphia—P. Barnett, of the Barnett Shoe Co., U. S.
Philadelphia—A. Davidson, of U. S. San Francisco—G. W. Weeks, of Williams Martin Co., Tour.
San Juan, P. R.—G. Reiz, of U. S. San Juan, P. R.—P. Perez, of U. S. Spokane, Wash.—G. E. Berglund, of U. S. St. Louis—M. Lipnic, of U. S. Winston-Salem, N. C.—G. Kramer and E. Schas, Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agent British Purchasing Commission, Tour.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 165 Essex Street, Boston.

AJAX RUBBER'S PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, last, reports net profits after providing for federal war profits and income taxes of \$1,984,209.

UNITED FRUIT'S PROFITS LARGE

Believed That Directors Acted Conservatively in Increasing Disbursement to Shareholders — Prospects Favorable

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—To allay the uneasiness of stockholders and the general discussions engendered by the weakness in shipping shares, the United Fruit Company directors met 30 days in advance of the normal date and ordered an increase in the regular dividend from \$8 to \$10 per annum. The extra of one-half of 1 per cent is retroactive, so to speak, making \$5 for the first half year, or at the \$10 rate, which will hereafter be maintained through quarterly distributions.

This week's declaration marks the first change in the \$8 United Fruit dividend since April, 1917, when the rate was increased from 7 per cent to 8 per cent. The last dividend was in November, 1913, when an extra of \$2 was paid.

Those people that have grown up with the United Fruit or have followed its expansion know its activities still focus not on shipping but on fruit operations, receipts from which are normally 40 per cent to 50 per cent of its annual total. For the fiscal year to date they were actually 57 per cent, but when sugar begins to come up from Cuba the percentage will be somewhat reduced.

The shipping arm was acquired mainly to insure uninterrupted transportation for the twin food products, bananas and sugar. Outside freight traffic has always been a secondary consideration, its importance being emphasized by its 5 per cent proportion of the total revenues thus far this year.

Nevertheless, serving Central America, United Fruit, when operating its own White Fleet now in government service, can be depended upon to secure good profits, since it is the sole means of intercourse with that growing section of the western world. Its outside charters have been yielding a large return.

In advancing the dividend from \$8 to \$10 a share, United Fruit directors acted with the utmost conservatism. Though the 40 per cent rate of betterment is not expected to be maintained for the full year, the prospects are all in favor of 1919 proving at least as good a year as 1918. There ought to be a balance of \$35 to \$40 a share for the \$50,000,000 stock.

With a profit and loss surplus of nearly \$48,000,000, the book value of United Fruit's 503,000 shares is today more than \$195 a share. It is still as strong in assets, relatively speaking, as in earning power.

WAYLAND OIL & GAS COMPANY'S YEAR

NEW YORK, New York.—The Wayland Oil & Gas Company's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows gross earnings of \$463,531, compared with \$461,437 in 1917; net income \$149,033. The gas and gasoline interests were operated at a loss, the larger part of these interests being sold for \$300,000 cash, the company retaining, however, all its oil rights in the property sold. The stockholders authorized the purchase of preferred stock at the rate of 102 per cent par value, or \$5.10 a share. Thirty days is allowed within which to accept this offer.

DIVIDENDS

The Cosden Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The Niles-Bemont-Pond Company has declared its quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record Feb. 15. Three months ago a dividend of 3 per cent was declared. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared, payable Feb. 20 to stock of record Feb. 6.

The Lindsay Light Company has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and 6 1/2 per cent on the common stock. This represents the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock to March 31, 1919, and the accrued dividend on the preferred stock for December, 1918. The common stock dividend represents the quarterly dividend of 5 per cent to March 31, 1919, and of 1 1/2 per cent for December, 1918.

NO CAN COMMON DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, New York.—The question of dividends on the common stock of the American Can Company will not come up for consideration before August, at least, President F. S. Wheeler said at the annual meeting of stockholders. He said it would probably be necessary to borrow money to finance the company's enormous plant requirements, and conservatism regarding cash resources would be practiced until receipts begin to flow in from the trade during the coming season.

EXCHANGES HAVE HOLIDAY

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Many exchanges of various kinds were closed yesterday on account of Lincoln Day. The New York and Boston stock exchanges were not open for business nor was the New York Cotton Exchange or the Chicago Board of Trade. Banks were open in Boston.

SOUTHERN PIG IRON MARKET

Lower Prices Have Not Brought New Business—January Output Lowest Since August, 1915

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Stagnation characterizes the southern pig iron market. Even the reduction to \$31 has not brought new business. The largest sale of last week was 500 tons for a middle western concern. Foreign business has not shown up although there are some feelers in the market. San Francisco brokers in oriental trade have been in Birmingham negotiations. The general impression is there will be gradual improvement.

The January iron output was the lowest since August, 1915. The Talladega blast furnace has been repaired after the war the United States Government constructed a pipe line for petroleum all the way across Scotland in order to reach the British naval base without requiring the fuel ships to go to the dangerous side of Scotland. Some of the British victories against the Turks were won largely with American pipe, which carried their water supply across the desert. The American cantonnments, both in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic, used hundreds of miles of pipe of all sizes for water and sewage.

The scrap market has sought still lower levels on several items, consumers appearing to have it practically all their way. Heavy melting steel has fallen to \$13 and old steel (scrap) rails to \$14 and \$14.50.

Municipalities such as Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Toledo and Akron, Ohio, are among the cities asking prices on large tonnages of water pipe and there is heavy inquiry from oil and gas interests in the Southwest. Sanitary shops expect considerable activity in the early spring after a period of stagnation.

Architects report more estimates and plans than in months, and building and loan associations say there is active inquiry for loans for house-building purposes.

Alabama's farm crop values, owing to diversification and modern marketing methods, increased in value \$232,000,000 from 1916 to 1918. Rural banks are making prompt payments. They are purchasing monthly instead of quarterly supplies on account of greater ease in obtaining them.

MIDVALE STEEL'S PROFITS DECLINE

NEW YORK, New York.—The Midvale Steel Company reports for three months ended Dec. 31, 1918, net profits after charges and war taxes \$5,023,997, equal to \$2.51 a share on 2,000,000 shares, compared with net profits of \$7,985,627 or \$3.99 a share in the preceding quarter, and profits of \$10,872,037, or \$5.44 a share in the December, 1917, quarter. Figures compare:

	1918	Decrease
Net earnings	\$8,456,670	\$9,936,935
Fed tax res.	883,424	5,220,688
Int. charges	883,424	5,220,688
Depreciation	2,362,849	1,089,075
Net profit	5,023,997	5,838,049

*Increase. †After provision for all taxes.

COMPETITION FOR AMERICAN MONEY

NEW YORK, New York.—President Seward Prosser, of the Bankers Trust Company, says:

"Have you thought of how England, as an example, among our foreign debtors, will meet her obligations to us? Obviously we don't want her gold any more than we want the gold of other allies. Neither can the business be rectified by imports. It is doubtful if at any time the balance of trade will be against us.

"The obvious alternative must be the absorption of foreign securities by Americans. This is the more inevitable in that such values are already being offered on attractive terms. Great Britain's 5 1/2 per cent certificates are to be had at a fraction under par. Is this not indicative of the future trend of American securities, in what manner they will soon be affected?

"There will be world-wide competition for American money, which is at once highly complimentary and significant."

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO.

NEW YORK, New York.—Earnings of the Washington Water Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31 compare:

	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$2,927,378	\$2,856,212
Net income	1,434,902	1,403,321
Surplus	610,209	638,041
Pre. surplus	940,709	924,268
Total surplus	1,550,918	1,562,309
Dividends	619,600	619,600
Final surplus	931,318	942,709

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, shows cash amounting to \$44,372; bills and accounts payable \$437,932; account current and pay rolls \$103,550; notes payable, \$341,000; total assets and liabilities \$1,967,781.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York.—The New Jersey Zinc Company reports earnings for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1918, income after expenses, taxes and depreciation of \$2,973,969 compared with \$6,585,653 for the same quarter of 1917.

FIVE MILLIONS FOR PIPE LINE

DALLAS, Texas.—It is estimated that the proposed pipe line from Ganger to Tulsa for the pumping of petroleum will cost \$5,000,000. This will be an eight-inch pipe line 250 miles long. A corporation to be known as the Southwestern Pipe Line Company is being formed to build and own this line, but behind it is known to be J. S. Cosden, president of Cosden & Co. of Tulsa, which has one of the largest and most complete refineries in this country. This line will form an important link in the chain of pipe lines that link together the mid-continent field.

Getting pipe is not yet easy, in spite of the fact that fighting has ceased, but there will be much pipe line construction for both oil and gas from the Central West Texas fields as rapidly as pipe becomes available. During the war the United States Government constructed a pipe line for petroleum all the way across Scotland in order to reach the British naval base without requiring the fuel ships to go to the dangerous side of Scotland. Some of the British victories against the Turks were won largely with American pipe, which carried their water supply across the desert. The American cantonnments, both in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic, used hundreds of miles of pipe of all sizes for water and sewage.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEW YORK, New York.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has outlined a comprehensive constructive program. According to a statement issued by D. C. Coleman, western vice-president, the railway will apply for an act in Parliament to enable it to build six branch lines in Saskatchewan and one in Alberta. The last named is to be from Duchess northward.

The Saskatchewan extensions are as follows: From Archie to Wymark, from Fortune southeast for 80 miles, from Lenigan to Cumberland House, from Leader to Big Stick Lake, from its Weyburn-Sterling branch southwesterly, and from its Manitou Lake branch northwesterly to Whitford Lake.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., proposes, it is learned, to expand its trans-Pacific service by the addition of new tonnage, which will equal, if not exceed, that of the liners of the fleet, which have been operating out of Victoria for the Far East. This company has under construction in the United Kingdom a vessel of large tonnage, which upon completion will be sent out to the Pacific and placed in the British Columbia oriental trade.

PUBLIC SERVICE RAILWAY'S REVENUES

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Total operating revenues of the Public Service Railway Company in December amounted to \$2,802,259, according to a report filed with the Public Utility Commission. Of this \$1,337,920 came from passenger fares, \$1,777,881 being accounted for by the 7c charge and \$60,039 by the 1c rate for transfers. Non-transportation revenues amounted to \$59,638. The expenses in December totaled \$1,606,148 compared with \$945,322 in 1917. The report shows that in December the company averaged \$60.90 a day for each car run compared with \$54.51 per car for the similar month of 1917. The company paid approximately \$600,000 more in various forms of taxes during December than it did in the similar month of the previous year.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY'S REPORT

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Detroit United Railway Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last gross earnings of \$19,014,018, compared with \$17,427,939 in 1917, and a surplus after dividends of \$144,584 compared with \$106,789 in the previous year.

Comparative income account for the year ended Dec. 31, last, follows:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$19,014,018	\$17,427,939
Net earnings	4,255,679	4,168,149
Total income	4,705,414	4,579,888
Net income	2,084,384	2,175,520
Reserves	7,390	959,900
Balance	1,344,584	1,225,339
Dividends	1,200,000	1,118,750
Surplus	144,584	106,789

STEEL HOOP PLANT GROWTH

SHARON, Pennsylvania.—The Sharon Steel Hoop Company has begun building its continuous bar mill at the Youngstown works. The new mill will handle product from six open-hearth furnaces, having a capacity greater than 900 tons daily. Ground is also being broken for a new blooming mill, which will be electrically driven. These improvements will give the company one of the most modern mills in the country.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

NEW YORK, New York.—The International Nickel Company reports for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1918, earnings of \$10,988,139, compared with \$11,797,235 in the preceding year, and a surplus after common stock dividends of \$487,931 compared with \$2,005,102 in the similar period in 1917.

STEEL OPERATIONS LEVEL

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Steel mills here are still operating more than 70 per cent of capacity, but there is no improvement in bookings. Officials disclaim knowledge of any intention of cutting wages, and find the average efficiency improving.

KINGDOM OF ITALY WAR LOAN BONDS

Prices Fluctuated Widely During the Progress of the War, Having Made Big Recovery From Low Level Reached in 1918

NEW YORK, New York.—The Kingdom of Italy 5 per cent War Loan bonds, introduced on the Curb last week, are the only security of that country that has had an active market in the United States.

These bonds were issued in January, 1918, in unlimited amount, and have no definite date of maturity. They are a direct obligation of the government of Italy, but not secured. Principal and interest are payable in lire.

When the loan was issued, the Equitable Trust Company was designated to receive subscriptions. Many Italians purchased the bonds for patriotic reasons, and about \$30,000,000 are outstanding in this country. There has since been quite an active market for the bonds among Italian banks and foreign exchange brokers.

Italian 5s fluctuated widely during the progress of the war. The low price of \$93 per 1000 lire was reached in the early part of 1918 when the Teutonic Army was making a strong effort to crush Italy. The high price was \$155 per 10

Y. M. C. A. CAMP FOR LUMBERMEN

Quarters at Greenville Junction, Maine, Gateway of Northern Timberlands, Entertains 16,000 Woodsmen Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
GREENVILLE, Maine—Entertaining an average of 16,000 woodsmen annually, the Young Men's Christian Association quarters at Greenville Junction, the great gateway of the Northern Maine woods, through which 40,000 woodsmen pass every year, have become a potent force in preventing thousands from drifting to the saloons and their attendant evils.

"Only those who have lived at a center for the lumbering industry have an idea of what this problem was," said a Y. M. C. A. worker to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Until 1909 the men had no one to care for or watch over them. They were at the mercy of all kinds of improper influences. All woodsmen were not victims. Some had level heads and steered clear of vice and the pitfalls set for them. Not so with the majority. When these men came out of the woods in spring the saloon with its attendant evils was more readily geared up to their wants than the church and the allied uplift agencies."

When certain officials of the Y. M. C. A. first proposed the establishment of this home many shook their heads. It was regarded as a foolish experiment.

"Woodsmen won't stop there," said those folks. "They will want to get where there is liquor. It will be a waste of money."

But those behind the movement were persistent. They were positive that men from the woods would rather go to some neat, clean place where they could get good food and comfortable rooms at moderate prices, find good entertainment in a respectable way, than to live in the cheap, disreputable places to which they had been accustomed. Give them a chance and they will take advantage of it, they insisted.

The plan appealed to a number of large manufacturers, as well as others, and the project was developed. In planning the building every thought was to meet the needs peculiar to woodsmen. A careful study was made of the work to be done and of what would be best adapted to the wants of these men. It was realized that they must have amusement as well as a place to eat and sleep; that the home must be made attractive or it would not hold the men.

Not only did the plan call for comfortable, well-ventilated, lighted and heated dormitories, but for private rooms, rest rooms, billiard room, restaurant, shooting gallery, and what has proved a great boon to the men, a savings department. In this last the men can deposit their pay in whole or part as they come from the woods and know that it is safe. This has been one of the great advantages of the institution. Previous to this a woodsman's money did him little good. Usually he got where there was liquor and his winter's wages soon disappeared.

No effort is made to show a profit. Everything is at cost; that is, the whole effort is to make the institution self-supporting and no more.

UTAH WANTS TO TAKE OVER "ARIZONA STRIP"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—George F. McGonagle, Utah state engineer, has left for Phoenix, Arizona, to confer with Gov. Thomas Campbell concerning the taking over of the "Arizona strip" by Utah, including all the land north of the Grand Canyon between the Utah and Nevada state lines, in exchange for that part of Utah south of the San Juan River. Provided an agreement for the exchange of lands is reached by Utah and Arizona and the plan approved by the two state legislatures, it will be presented to the United States Congress with recommendations that a bill be passed providing for the exchange.

The Grand Canyon forms almost an impassable barrier between Northern Mohave County, Arizona, and the State of Arizona proper. The land north of the Grand Canyon between the Utah and Nevada state lines is populated almost entirely by Utah settlers. These settlers are subjected to considerable inconvenience in paying their taxes there, since in paying their taxes they are forced to go far south by way of Baretow. The only other way of crossing the canyon is to swim the Colorado River and climb the cliffs.

Provided the matter is favorably acted upon by the two states and the bill to be introduced in Congress is passed, Utah will be ceded that portion of land embracing the Kaibab Indian reservation and the Kaibab forest reserve, one of the largest timber sections in this section of the country. Government estimates place the amount of lumber in the Kaibab forest reserve at 9,000,000,000 board feet. In exchange for the Kaibab Indian reservation, Arizona will get the Piute Indian reservation.

IMPETUS IS SEEN FOR PACIFIC TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Some announcements having important bearing upon the development of trans-Pacific trade have recently been made by various governmental agencies through the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Among these is the fact that the trans-Pacific freight rates between San Francisco and China and Japan have been reduced to \$30 a ton

and the rate to Manila to \$25 a ton. This very material reduction, it is stated, together with the fact that the United States Shipping Board has promised the necessary tonnage and still lower rates, will tend to attract trans-Pacific business to this port from the middle western section of the United States.

It is announced that the Shipping Board has released practically all of the ships up to and including 4000 tons deadweight, these to be released to owners upon their next arrival at a United States port. This release affects 15 cargo carriers on the Pacific Coast.

The War Trade Board announces that all restrictions in regard to the importation or exportation of rice have been removed, thus permitting the importation of rice for domestic use and its reshipment to South and Central America. Import restrictions on various other articles have also been removed.

IOWA OUTLOOK ON SUFFRAGE

Women Look for Partial Victory in the Present Legislature—Governor's Indorsement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Although woman suffrage was delayed in Iowa through alleged carelessness in the office of the Secretary of State last fall, in failing to give required notice of the suffrage amendment passed by the last Legislature, which would undoubtedly have been ratified at the November election, the women are not at all discouraged, but expect to gain partial suffrage at this session of the Legislature and ratification of the federal amendment, if passed by Congress before the present Iowa Legislature adjourns.

In the meantime thousands of Iowa women are securing signatures to suffrage petitions in every section of the State. Several prominent people opposed to women's suffrage two years ago have changed their attitude, and are now endorsing full equal suffrage for Iowa women. Women are endorsing the petitions almost unanimously. Gov. W. L. Harding in his biennial message to the Legislature strongly recommended equal suffrage, saying: "This correction in the fundamental law of our country needs to be made immediately in order that as a nation we be not placed in an awkward position with the countries across the water that we are trying to lead to democratic ideals."

SOLDIERS PLACED BY FEDERAL BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The work of finding employment for all disabled United States soldiers returning to the sixth district, is well under way, according to James L. Sibley, acting district vocational officer. The appointment of C. C. Hayden, formerly principal of the Isadore Newman manual training school in New Orleans, to be vocational adviser for disabled soldiers at Camp Beauregard, completed the staff of the Federal Board of Vocational Education for this district. Eighteen trained men have been gathered for these positions, and the work of distributing the soldiers and getting them back into civilian life and industry, is well begun.

The shipyards, which have considerable inside work to be done, and which are continuing the construction of wooden ships for private contract at almost every port along the Gulf Coast, have taken scores of these soldiers and found comparatively easy work for them, many of the returned men having been employed in this and similar industries before they went to war. Many others have found profitable and congenial employment in the commercial houses of New Orleans, all of which have been short-handed since the draft took so many of their employees.

MONTANA LAND FOR SOLDIERS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The dual problem of the unemployed returned soldier and the vast acreage of fertile vacant land in Montana, appears to be gradually converging into one big problem, the solution of which will bring the opening of hundreds of new farms by the men who have been in training and overseas, to the eventual benefit of both the men and the State.

Various plans have been proposed. Lieut.-Gov. W. W. McDowell of Butte proposes that the United States donate to each honorably discharged soldier scrip for 40 acres of unoccupied surveyed government land. He would make this as a present, or token of appreciation, and would specify that the paper could be used by the soldier himself, or sold if he preferred to convert it into ready money. Lieutenant-Governor McDowell believes, however, that many hundred soldiers would avail themselves of this opportunity to take up good land, without the necessity of living up to the requirements of homesteading.

TEXAS COMMERCE ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—Organization of the Texas Association of Commerce, through which the interests of the State, industrially and commercially, will be advanced, and legislative matters looking to the development of its resources along all lines will be cared for, was perfected at the readjustment conference in Houston attended by business and professional men from all sections of the State. A platform was adopted, the early return of business to a normal basis being the guiding motive.

PRISON CONTROL IN NEW YORK STATE

New Governor, With Promise of Reforms, Offers Position of Superintendent of Prisons to Former Warden at Auburn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—In the message to the Legislature which opened his administration, Gov. Alfred E. Smith said: "The man-power of our jails and prisons is still kept under an iron discipline which degrades and tends to destroy the very manhood it is our intention to restore."

Governor Smith has always been characterized by a deeply sympathetic and practical understanding of the prisoner. Just before he took office, William A. Orr, a Republican who had been secretary to Governor Whitman, resigned the office of superintendent of prisons, to which the retiring executive had appointed him in the closing weeks of the administration. Hence the new Governor, with his promise of reform in prison administration, came with untied hands, free to appoint his own superintendent of prisons and to organize the whole prison department, subject, of course, to the approval by a Republican Senate of the Governor's appointee for head of the department.

The place has been tendered to Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, Democratic boss of Cayuga County, who served in the Legislature with the Governor and was from 1913 to 1916 agent and warden of Auburn Prison.

The Rattigan administration of Auburn has been severely criticized. The Deputy Superintendent of Prisons has pointed out in his annual report, in which he defends the "tense" discipline at Clinton Prison, that "discipline" is defined by the Superintendent of Prisons, who alone is responsible under the law. It is upon this that Mr. Rattigan and his defenders take their stand and maintain that if the Senate shall ratify his appointment, he will give full force and effect to the policy defined by Governor Smith.

The solution, perhaps, of what would appear to be a social paradox probably rests in the fact that Governor Smith is accustomed to working with politicians and not with reformers, of whom he has a deep-seated suspicion.

And, because he has served with him in the Legislature and worked with him in the party councils, it is declared to be quite natural that Mr. Smith should turn to Mr. Rattigan to handle the work of this great humanitarian department, which prison reformers insist should be kept out of politics, but never has been. It is certain that Governor Smith is satisfied with the loyalty of his proposed superintendent to himself and that he will do as he is told. And it is believed that he will be told to do exactly what the Governor proposed in his message.

While the appointment does not suit prison reform workers, there is such a change noticeable about the department already, so much of the air of secrecy created by the last administration has vanished, that there is a general disposition to take Mr. Rattigan on trial as he endeavors to give effect to the program of Governor Smith.

PRO-GERMANISM IS SAID TO BE REVIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—An effort is being made by many interests of the State to have Governor W. L. Harding reconsider his intention of disbanding the Iowa State Council of Defense. It is claimed by leaders in the war saving stamp movement and other patriotic enterprises that pro-Germanism is again creeping up throughout the State, and there must be some agency to curb and control this element and to maintain 100 per cent loyalty along many lines. Several sections of the State containing a pro-German element are said to be refusing to subscribe to the general war relief campaign now on, and to the war saving stamp movement.

In response to circulars and letters sent out by the war relief committee through which funds are being secured for the Armenian, Syrian and Jewish relief work, several pro-German letters have been received.

Y. M. C. A. SHIPMENTS TO THE SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Over \$2,500,000 worth of goods were shipped by the Y. M. C. A. to the soldiers in December, according to a statement by William Sloane, chairman of the War Work Council. Due to the government's recent agreement to supply the Y. M. C. A. stores with goods to be sold at cost, the December total, \$2,778,298.92, is more than \$1,000,000 less than the proceeds for November. Mr. Sloane asserts that more than 35 per cent of the supplies in the December total are for the free use of the soldiers. The grand total, which represents the entire amount of purchases for the 18 months in which the Y. M. C. A. has been operating stores abroad, is \$24,455,959.27.

OIL LAND INQUIRY IN SALT CREEK FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—F. J. Kearful, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, is here to conduct an

investigation of oil lands in the Salt Creek field which were withdrawn from entry by President Taft in 1909, and which are claimed by the Midwest Refining Company by right of location. Mr. Kearful states that the executive order of withdrawal was disregarded by the locators of the claims which are under investigation, these locators holding that the order was invalid. In 1915, however, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the authority of the President to withdraw the lands from entry and it is now the purpose of the federal government to institute litigation, if that be necessary, to protect its rights. Mr. Kearful states, however, that it is the disposition of the government to agree to a reasonable compromise and that litigation may not be necessary. The lands involved are in the producing area of the Salt Creek field and are worth several millions of dollars.

HYDROPLANES AS FOREST GUARDS

Patrol Service by Aviators Over the Vast Expanse of Minnesota Woods Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Northern Minnesota's vast expanse of forest lands, dotted with hundreds of lakes, will be patrolled by hydroplanes if a plan just proposed by W. T. Cox, state forester, is carried into effect.

Mr. Cox has obtained the cooperation of Congressman Carl C. Van Dyke, who will endeavor to induce the federal government to establish a naval training station on Lake Superior, preferably at Duluth, Minnesota, furnishing the necessary buildings and equipment. The State Forestry Department could furnish several aviators, who are former rangers, now in the service of the United States and Canada as fliers, to direct the patrol work, which, Mr. Cox suggests, could be made part of the training course.

It would not be difficult for the naval air students to cover a large part of St. Louis and Cook counties, which are particularly subject to destructive forest fires and which are plentifully supplied with lakes, thus insuring the flying boats safe landing places. Mr. Cox says a hydroplane flying high would enable an observer to "spot" fires over an immense area. The speed of the aircraft would enable him to determine the exact locality of the fires and insure quick action in fighting them.

The air patrol plan is the cheapest possible insurance for vast tracts of timber that is becoming priceless, Mr. Cox asserts.

NEW YORK TO HAVE AIRCRAFT EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Manufacturers Aircraft Association will hold the first aeronautical exposition shown in America, in cooperation with the War and Navy departments, from March 1 to 15, in Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The exhibit, which is to be semi-official in character and international in scope, is of sufficient size to require two auditoriums.

The association, which was organized at the beginning of the war to enable the manufacturers better to meet the needs of the government in supplying airplanes, conferred with the leaders at Washington as to the feasibility of such an exhibition. In answer, the departments furnished more than 20 airplanes, hundreds of examples of apparatus, instruments and photographs, besides arranging for demonstrations to develop in the public a more intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of aircraft.

PLAN TO EXTEND RESERVE BANK ACT

NEW YORK, New York—Consideration is urged by the United States Council of State Banking Associations of proposed amendments to the Federal Reserve Act providing that mutual savings associations without capital stock and incorporated savings banks with insufficient capital stock to entitle them to become member banks under the existing law, be admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System; that the board be authorized to prescribe conditions under which time deposits may be classed as savings deposits, and providing that two-thirds of the 3 per cent reserve against savings deposits may consist of United States bonds issued since April 24, 1917, or United States certificates of indebtedness deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank; and that savings banks which are converted into national banks be authorized to maintain separate savings departments to be operated in conformity to state laws. The statement adds that the Federal Reserve Bank has taken no action nor expressed any opinion in regard to these proposals, but has consented with goods to be sold at cost, the December total, \$2,778,298.92, is more than \$1,000,000 less than the proceeds for November. Mr. Sloane asserts that more than 35 per cent of the supplies in the December total are for the free use of the soldiers. The grand total, which represents the entire amount of purchases for the 18 months in which the Y. M. C. A. has been operating stores abroad, is \$24,455,959.27.

WAR CONTRIBUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Accurate statistics compiled in the office of Governor Manning, relating to South Carolina's contribution in money and man-power to the Great War, indicate that this State contributed nearly \$100,000,000 for war purposes in the Liberty loans, war savings stamps, and for the various agencies of welfare work, and that nearly 60,000 of her sons responded to the call to defend the flag.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BILL IS INTRODUCED

New York State Conference of Mayors Submits to the Legislature a Plan by Which Municipalities May Acquire Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The New York State Conference of Mayors, whose members comprise executives and other officials of municipalities, are supporting a municipal ownership bill which has been introduced in the Legislature. All of the mayors favor municipal ownership, although two find fault with one provision of the bill. This relates to granting the public service commissions authority to prevent the establishment of city ownership of any utility where, in their judgment, it would not be for the benefit of the city or State. This power is considered a dangerous one by some of the mayors and may be modified in the Legislature.

Most of the mayors, however, claim that this restriction upon cities desiring to own and operate public utilities is necessary in order to make a beginning. They doubt whether the Legislature will pass any other kind of a measure.

Under the bill a municipality may determine to embark upon a public utility either by a resolution of the municipal board or by a vote of the electors upon petition. After the exact terms and conditions, including total cost, are ascertained further opportunity for a referendum is granted. In operating municipal utilities rates must be such as to make the enterprise self-sustaining.

A municipality may purchase any property of the existing utility or may acquire it by condemnation. It will be one of the duties of the public service commission to appraise the property. The value of it thus set may be attacked by either side by the introduction of testimony.

Two or more villages, towns or cities may unite in a district to purchase and operate a utility. The municipality must have the approval of the public service commission as to the issuance of securities.

As between the action of the municipal board and a vote of the electors, the latter is controlling. When all the facts have been ascertained relating to a proposed purchase of a utility, the electors may file a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters for a referendum upon whether such terms and conditions shall be accepted and acted upon.

Under the bill a municipality may lease a utility at a rental agreed upon. This would take the place of city operation.

EDUCATOR URGES MORE COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Greater cooperation between the American colleges and the universities was urged by speakers at the fifth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges held recently in Chicago. The place of the American college in its relation to the technical schools was discussed at length by President C. A. Dunwidy of Colorado College. He thought that the first two years of preparatory work in the technical schools might be better done in the colleges. He thought the colleges ought to reemphasize the necessity of the Liberal Arts courses. Professor Dunwidy said he had a personal leaning for the old-fashioned liberal culture, but he could not see that Latin and Greek made a more broadly educated man than English, French and physics. The study of the classics gave a larger vocabulary and ease of expression, but did not add any more to real culture.

NEW YORK CITY TRAFFIC INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Public Service Commission of the first district reports that traffic upon street railroads in this city, during 1918, including rapid transit as well as trolley lines, increased 56,670,087 fares, the increase during 1917 being about 20,000,000. This represents a per capita riding of 358, or an increase of five over the per capita for 1917. These figures represent 1,975,482,316 fares collected on the street railways, as against 1,918,812,226 during 1917; a daily average of 5,412,280 rides, and a total amount paid to the various companies of \$97,394,225, an increase of \$2,843,309, or 3 per cent. The payment for street railroad transportation, including about \$550,000 for mail, freight and express, was equivalent to \$17.75 per capita.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES FOR NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Barnard College has united with eight other women's colleges in sending the following cablegram to President Wilson: "The faculty and the undergraduates of nine colleges for women in the United States pledge their support to the President of the United States in urging that a League of Nations, with the United States as a member, shall be made an essential part of the peace program."

The other colleges are Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, Mt. Holyoke, Goucher and the Women's College of Brown University.

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NEW YORK DISCUSSES PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Republican County Committee, after a lengthy discussion of the proposed amendment to the election law to abolish the direct primaries and return to the convention system of party nominations, referred the matter to a special committee.

A supporter of the resolution declared that the primary made party politics almost personal affairs, that it had not accomplished what had been expected, but had proved cumbersome and made it practically impossible for anyone to win a nomination without heavy expense.

An amendment was offered providing for the election by direct primaries of delegates to the party convention and making it mandatory that these delegates should be seated. In protest against this it was said that the chief defect in the convention system was that the delegates had been mere puppets and often had not the slightest idea who would be nominated, intimating that a small group of politicians ruled the gathering.

PRESENT SITUATION OF TRADE IN SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Commercial conditions in Siberia are the subject of a bulletin just issued by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The situation in Siberia as far west as Irkutsk is such that business may be carried on. All goods shipped direct to Vladivostok come more or less under the control of the United States-Russian Bureau. The situation is somewhat complicated by the fact that there is no standard Russian currency, the result being that most of the business transactions are based on an exchange of Russian raw materials for United States merchandise. Commercial representatives from all nations are located in Vladivostok and are participating in this method of exchange. Business is also being transacted in this way at Harbin. Sufficient tonnage to supply the need between the Pacific Coast and Vladivostok is now available.

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WANTED—Pattern drafter with some knowledge of designing on ladies' and children's gowns and gingham, tub dresses and aprons; must be thoroughly familiar with standard measurements; also experience and salary. Good opportunity for the right person; location 60 miles from Cleveland, Ohio; correspondence considered confidential. Address: H. 11, Monitor Office, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER ATTENDANT for 2 sisters, one a business woman and other needs some care. Protestant pref.; clean, neat apt.; good home with moderate wages. Write A. M. L., 31 Townbridge St., Cambridge. Telephone 7328-W.

MOTHER with two children requires mother's helper to relieve her of household duties. Plain cook, no washing or heavy work. Good home and salary. Call 205 St. James Place, Apartment 1, Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 804.

WANTED—A competent nurse for a child two years old, good home and good wages, references required. Phone between hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m. Phone 3625, address 457 South Norton Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. Protestant, good home and good wages. H. E. 1, 34 Gramercy Park or telephone Gramercy 2064.

WANTED—General housework girl. Prot., white or colored, for family of 3 adults in Brooklyn apt. Salary \$2400. Good wages. Tel. Brooklyn 1008 mornings or evenings.

PROTESTANT woman for general housework in small family. MRS. DIMOND, 2520 Gough St., Phone Prospect 3728, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Refined woman to assist mother with general housework; good home in suburb of New York. R. S. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Woman to clean one day and a half a week. MISS STORY, 202 W. 51st St., New York City.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Antiope's Children

(The Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

"How lovely that is," the little king Goldfish said, as the "Song of the Air" finished on a gently swelling note.

"Very fine, indeed—in notes, I mean," assented Spraddles, looking up into the sky in an importantly admiring attitude, while the Triton started to swing, in time to the lovely, haunting music, from the same branch of greeny-brown water weed on which the little king Goldfish had met him.

"I wonder who it can be, singing like that," the little king Goldfish continued.

"Shouldn't wonder if I were you," Spraddles jokingly said to him.

"But you are not," the little king Goldfish replied quickly.

"Not what?"

"Me," politely answered the little Goldfish.

"I said I shouldn't wonder, if I were you."

"You might, if you were," the little king Goldfish said with a triumphant smile of his long golden tail.

Before Spraddles could reply, a familiar voice greeted them from the sky; and, the next instant, Antiope on her beautiful wings came fluttering down over the bushes and ferns, followed by a host of others like herself, all save two. They were day moths, who, though not like them, were cheerfully and happily of their company.

The butterflies came floating down in a cloud of brown-purple splendor, deep and rich as velvet, on which the golden borders of their wings looked like sun-shine on dandelions, and the blue spots within the border like so many jewels of sapphire. Every sideward movement of their wings to the light brought out a deep-toned flash of color that made one think of a rainbow seen at night.

The two others with them, cousins to the butterflies, were of a dusky, shiny gold, pale brown in a side light, with deeper golden brown spots on their forward wings and two spots of silvery white on the last pair. Purple and light brown alike, they all came quickly to a settling on the grass blades and overhanging leafage, and the two golden brown ones as near the water as they could get. Perched on the grass blades, they looked like so many living flowers. They waved their feelers and twinkled their wings in laughter, and hailed the little king Goldfish with a friendly familiarity that was very puzzling to him.

He goggled at them, waved his fins and politely bubbled an acknowledgment, but he looked very bewildered.

"There! what did I tell you?" asked one of the butterflies of Mme. Antiope, with a merry grimace. "He doesn't know me, or any of us but you."

"Of course he doesn't," this way, chorused the others, all together.

"You all seem to know me," said the little king Goldfish, embarrassed, for it was so plain that they all knew him and were glad to see him.

"Of course we do," they all shouted together, and laughed with their wings, in great enjoyment of his puzzle.

"Well, it's kind of you to remember me, and puzzling to try and—"

Here Spraddles, who had been trying while he listened to see how exactly on the edge of the bank he could sit, laughed so hard that he fell over on to the Triton, just under him, and splash! they both went into the water together, to the high merriment of the butterflies and the two moths.

Splashing up on to the sand again, and shaking himself, Spraddles sprinkled water all over the nearer of the little golden brown moths.

"You are wetting my new clothes all up, Spraddles!" As he spoke, the day moth twinkled the funniest little laugh at him, for often they sit in damp places, just to freshen themselves up.

"You see," the little king Goldfish said hastily, to keep Spraddles from interrupting. "I only learned lately who I am myself. Triton here told me, so it's very strange to think—"

"It would be stranger not to," Spraddles chuckled. "Just you try it on, and see if it isn't."

"How could you?" the Triton questioned eagerly.

"I can't think how," the little king Goldfish started to say, "but—"

"But you do," Spraddles boomed. "You think 'how,' or you couldn't say it," Antiope explained, in her gentle, courteous way.

"Oh, I see," the little king Goldfish said, delighted. "That's how."

"Now you have said it," agreed the butterfly nearest him, twirling his horn in to his head, like a pair of dimples, while the others twinkled their wings with laughter.

"I wish I could remember you. But maybe it's because of my only so lately knowing who I am myself. You see—"

"Of course, we see. For, if we didn't, how could we know you?" said one of the day moths.

"But I only just got them," remarked the little king Goldfish in justification. "What?" chorused all the butterflies in great interest.

"Why, my long gold fins and my tail."

"And—?" they breathlessly queried. "That's how I know who I am," he finished.

"And—?"

"He is a king Goldfish," the Triton told them triumphantly.

one could tell who I was, except Triton here, and Spraddles."

"Why, I knew you, little friend; even since you are become a king," said Antiope.

"And so did we," happily exclaimed all the little butterflies.

At this they rose in the air once more, and began to sing:

"Antiope's children we,
Though first we learned
The rule of three,
By crawling free
On the ground.

Now we wing our merry way
In the sky, as up we fly,
For each into a butterfly
Has changed this happy day."

"Now I know who you are!" called the little king Goldfish, joyfully.

Spraddles turned a toad handspring at this into the water, and, coming up by the Triton, said in his booming voice: "There! I just knew he would."

"Would what?" the Triton questioned, with the most intense interest. "Remember."

Here the butterflies came once more fluttering down, like a purple cloud edged with gold and sprinkled with blue, and settled near the water's edge. The two golden brown ones came down to the water weeds, just above the Triton. They called to the little king Goldfish:

"Here we are, you see."

"Oh-h-h-h—" bubbled the little king Goldfish.

"My rule, and brother's tuning fork have changed into these cloaks of brown gold, which take us over much better than our numbers of legs did before. They take us farther and faster, and that's how we could catch up with you, even with Bill to carry you here."

"Why-y-y! You're Ruler," said the little king Goldfish. "I am so glad, if you could come into the water now—"

"Out on it, anyhow," said Spraddles, and at a stroke came up underneath the weed. "Get on top of my head, and I'll take you out there in one jiffy."

The little brown day moth opened his wings and lit lightly on Spraddles' big flat head, while the others clapped their wings, sounding like the far-off rustle of forest leaves.

"Out we go," said Spraddles. He turned about in the water, and, in one stroke, was nearly up to the place where the little king Goldfish floated still and quiet.

"Here you are," the little golden day moth said, "as happy as we are to be—"

"Butterflies," the others called, for they could hear every word, coming back over the water as clear as a bell.

"I traded my tuning fork for wings," remarked the other day moth from the water-weed leaf, where he still quietly sat, twinkling his wings and winking his feelers so fast that they looked like a silver halo round his head.

"O-o-o-h!" The little king Goldfish bubbled more than ever in his pleasure at discovering another friend. "But," he added, "you haven't lost your pitch, I hope."

"Oh, no. We have it all the time, for we're all in tune now. When you know how, you're always in tune."

"O-o-o-h! I'm so glad!" The little king Goldfish bubbled so hard in his delight that a fine spray flew in the air.

"Raining, and not a cloud in sight," chuckled Rulemoth, as he felt the fine spattering all over his face and wings. He spluttered and laughed, and added: "The shore is safest for my new clothes. Water is no place for wings, anyway."

"I'm very sorry," said the little king Goldfish. "Perhaps I can swim in a little closer, and so speak the easier to you all."

"All right," agreed Spraddles. "It's all the same to me: land or water; wet or dry." With a few strokes, holding his head high out of the water, with Rulemoth upon it, he reached the shore. Rulemoth could, of course, have flown to the shore; but the fun of sitting on Spraddles' head, while he was swimming, was too enjoyable. So Rulemoth sat and gently opened and closed his wings, in sheer pleasure, until Spraddles reached the shore.

"That was fine," he said, and fluttered up beside his mate.

"Well, you are all in your right clothes and place now," said Antiope, in her gentle voice of gay courtesy.

"We certainly are," Spraddles answered for everybody, as he came up on the sand, while the little king Goldfish came in so close to the shore that he was almost lying on the sand, just barely covered with water, and making bubbles of happiness in a continual string of silver pearls.

"You have all grown into new wings that are so beautiful!" the little king Goldfish began to say to the butterflies, waving his fins back and forth in the water, to show their loveliness.

"They don't get all the clothes," chuckled Spraddles. "Triton and I have a few. Just two or three new suits a year—eh, Triton?"

"You people need them more than we do," the butterflies chorused.

"Of course. More wear and tear. Ours have to be in the water so much, and washed." Spraddles grinned wider than ever as he said this. "And jumping!" Here he jumped a foot high to show them. "And kicking in swimming!" Here he jumped into the water and made a great kick and upward over-arm stroke, coming out puffing and dripping, but talking still.

"They get all wrinkled and baggy and the first thing we know, they fall off," and at this Spraddles laughed his great, booming laugh, till they all laughed with him.

"Oh, Spraddles!" bubbled the little king Goldfish, and laughed, and laughed himself, for that was Spraddles, and his own particular joke.

"Then," continued Spraddles, "there's a whole new suit underneath, ready to wear, and waterproof."

"If they weren't we'd be wet inside," the Triton said with a downward



"Indians travel, packed like herrings, in narrow carriages"

Kitty, in India, to Mollie, in England

VI

Dear Mollie:

Here we are in Mussoorie. So far, I have told you nothing about traveling in India, so I will begin by describing our railway journey. To do that, I must tell you something about our packing. Packing for an Indian journey is a serious matter. We had to prepare for two nights and a whole day in the train. Mother goes to work on a system of her own. She says: "We shall need our bedding. Bear! Get out the bazaar. Bazaar are huge holdalls. In each is packed a razor, which is a thick cotton quilt, used as a mattress, pillows and sheets."

"Three persons, three bazaar," proceeds Mother, and forthwith the three sets of bedding are packed in the three bazaar.

"We shall get up on two mornings and wash and dress," continues Mother. "Bazaar! Get out the hand bags. Three hand bags are packed with toilet apparatus, night apparel, slippers, bags to keep shoes clean en route, bags to keep clothes, hats, etc., clean, and more things than I can write."

"We shall need changes of clothes," continues Mother. "Bazaar! Three suit cases. We may need soda water and biscuits. Bazaar! The tiffin basket. We shall want books and papers, extra coats," and so on and so on. Packing one's ordinary wardrobe seems to be the lightest part of the business. I know you will tell me that, in books, the memsahib sits in the veranda, entertaining visitors, on the eve of a journey, while in the bazaar, the ayah and the bearer do the packing. I haven't met the ayahs and bearers of the storybooks, but I saw a victim of his bearer's packing alight at a wayside station in the hills, arrayed for a ten-mile ride on horseback, in khaki breeches, black silk socks and white canvas shoes.

No one catches trains in India. The wise man books his berth a full day before his journey. Even the hustling European arrives at the station half an hour before the train is due to leave, for, when one is to live in a train for some forty hours, it is well to give a little thought to settling down.

I wish I could show you a big Indian railway station. Indians are fond of traveling. They arrive at the station in family parties, at such a time as seems to them good, without the slightest reference to the railway timetable. They camp upon the platforms and wait patiently until their train is due. If they miss the only train of today, no matter; they wait until tomorrow. They are provided with food, water, cooking pots and changes of garments. I saw one woman make a partial change of dress, with perfect composure and propriety, chatting cheerfully with the bystanders while. Indians travel, packed like herrings, in narrow carriages, and seem able to sleep in any posture. They never lose their patience or their tempers, and they never, never hurry.

Don't for a moment imagine our long journey a hardship. We had a compartment to ourselves. A compartment is as long as three such on an English train. The seats are long berths, running along the carriages, not across them. Each carriage has four berths, two upper and two lower. No one is very anxious to have an upper berth, as they are distinctly shaky. All the first and second class seats are sometimes a second before he saw me, but only for a second. Then his dream of succulent bark of wild apple trees or other delicacies of the winter woods would pass with a single thump of his sturdy hind feet, as he struck the earth a half dozen feet away from his lodging, and more thumps and the bobbing of a white tail would carry him out of sight in a flash. He bobs and thumps just as a deer does when you surprise him in the forest, and flies a white flag in just the same way.

TRIOT OF THE BUTTERFLIES

As summer flowers blow,
In loveliness we grow,
As to the sun we turn,
In loveliness we grow.

As we our service learn,
Our joyful place we earn,
In loveliness we grow,
As summer flowers blow.

End of the Twelfth Adventure.

Jumbo-A Unique African Elephant

Many persons have, no doubt, wondered why the African elephant, though quite as intelligent as the Indian or Asiatic animal, is less often found with circuses and at zoological parks. The reason is one which may be easily explained: The African elephant, it has been found, is less docile in captivity than the Asiatic elephant; his surroundings seem to have more effect upon his disposition. Then, too, his tastes are different from those of his cousin, the Asiatic elephant. Used to the jungles, where he roamed at will, crossing the forests and fording the rivers, he is not at all content with his enforced captivity. Although all this is generally true of the African elephant, yet "Jumbo," long the great pet of Barnum and Bailey's circus, was a full-grown African elephant, which came from the wildest part of Africa. Yet "Jumbo" never caused any trouble to his attendants, and never was there a more affectionate elephant.

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"All right," agreed Spraddles. "It's all the same to me: land or water; wet or dry." With a few strokes, holding his head high out of the water, with Rulemoth upon it, he reached the shore. Rulemoth could, of course, have flown to the shore; but the fun of sitting on Spraddles' head, while he was swimming, was too enjoyable. So Rulemoth sat and gently opened and closed his wings, in sheer pleasure, until Spraddles reached the shore.

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A Man Who Loved Children

Abraham Lincoln's love for children is well known, for his biographers have devoted considerable space to this subject. Perhaps it was because there was so little time in his own busy boyhood for fun and play that he turned, in later years, so lovingly to the children and entered with such zest into their childish sports, thus endeavoring in a measure to make up for what he had missed in his youth. It is clear that, at heart, Abraham Lincoln ever remained a boy; and that, when he entered into a game of baseball with Tad and Willie and their playmates on the White House grounds, it was not simply to give them pleasure. He derived as keen an enjoyment from it as though he were a rollicking youngster like themselves, instead of President of a great nation, carrying tremendous responsibility.

So somber was the early part of his childhood that little is known of it for he seldom talked of those days even to intimate friends. At seven, we find him helping his father in the heavy work of clearing away the timber on the land, which he had taken, up near Gentryville, Indiana. From this time on, for he was unusually large and strong for his age, Abraham assumed a man's duties, helping about the farm, grubbing, plowing, hoeing, gathering and shucking corn, splitting rails, an ax almost constantly in his hands; when there was no work to do at home, he was hired out to the neighbors, at 25 cents a day, which money he dutifully turned over to his father.

At other times, by candle light and early dawn, he studied, laying the foundation of that education which, in later years, made him so brilliant a lawyer. In spite of the constant toil and deprivations, he was a sociable chap, fond of jokes and fun, only lacking the time and opportunity to indulge in them.

Two instances are related of his life, while circuit judge, which show one his tender love for animals and the other the appeal that childish amusements always had for him. In those days, twice a year, the circuit judge journeyed from one county seat to another, trying cases; Lincoln was judge of the Illinois Eighth Judicial Circuit, which covered more than a dozen counties and 150 miles of territory. The judge traveled on horseback, followed by mounted attorneys who practiced at these courts, and who, like the judge, traveled from county seat to county seat, wherever they had cases. On these journeys, not an animal in trouble could Lincoln pass, without getting down from his horse and going to see if he could relieve it. One time he heard a plaintive chirping and, on investigating, found that two little birds had been blown from their nest. He gathered them up carefully in his great hands and placed them back in the nest. On rejoining his companions, he said, "I couldn't have slept, if I had not restored them to their mother."

At the inns where he stopped on these journeys, he was a great favorite, and the news of his arrival quickly filled them with men, eager to hear him discuss the problems of the day; but he was just as likely to disappear during the evening, so that he might attend some simple magic-lantern show or other childish performance, given in the village.

His own boys were a source of never-ending delight to him. It mattered not how noisily they played, they never disturbed him; and, when he could, he entered into their play. He loved to carry them "piggy-back" and to take them downtown with him. Distinguished visitors who came to see him at Springfield told that, while they talked to him, his two little boys would climb all over him, ruffling his hair and poking their fingers in his eyes and mouth, without a word of reproach being given them. When he became President and the family moved to Washington, the two boys, Willie and Tad, then eight and ten, kept the White House in an uproar. They were used to the free, independent life of the West and could not

A Man Who Loved Children

be convinced that existence in the stately, historic mansion should be different. Their father did not want them to see it. He did not care if they were noisy; the privations of his own boyhood were to be forgotten as thoroughly as it was possible to do so. So the boys, with a free rein, ruled over the White House. They organized a minstrel show in the wonderful attic, full of quaint relics of past presidents and their families; they harnessed their dogs and drove them up and down the winding paths of the White House grounds. In the stable were two ponies which belonged to them and on which they galloped all over town. Legend even relates that they each had a goat, which they used to hitch to the big chairs and go tearing up and down the White House halls. No matter how noisy they became in their play, or how busy he was with affairs of state, Lincoln never became annoyed at them, nor did he ever chide them for intruding upon him in his office, which, in those days, was in the White House and not in a separate building as at the present time. This they constantly did, even interrupting Cabinet meetings to tell him some, to them, important happening. Frequently he amazed the people who were flocking to the national Capitol, on all sorts of important business, by doffing his coat and joining the boys in a game of baseball on the White House grounds.

Nor was it only his own boys to whom he was kind; he had always loved children, and his biographers delight to tell how, when a boy, he would tramp miles to the home of some fortunate possessor of a coveted book, and would sit, while he read, with one foot on the rocker of a baby's cradle, happy to give it pleasure. Many were the children who came to him at the White House, asking for favors, which were never refused if it were possible for him to grant them.

One day a small boy slipped into the executive office at the same time that a governor was being shown in. He had come, he told the President in answer to his kindly inquiry, from a country town, hoping to be appointed a page in the House of Representatives. The President had nothing to do with such appointments and told him so, naming the proper person to whom he should go. But the boy had come to see Lincoln because he knew he could trust him; and, with a childish faith, he did not want to deal with anyone else. He pulled out his credentials and confidently offered them to the President. Mr. Lincoln read them and then wrote on the back of one letter, "If Captain Goodnow can give this good little boy a place, he will oblige A. Lincoln," sending the boy away happy.

It was at a child's suggestion that Abraham Lincoln wore a beard. Up to the time that he was nominated for the presidency, he had always been clean-shaven; but a little girl, living in Chautauque County, New York, who admired him greatly, thought he would look better if he wore whiskers, so she wrote him a letter and told him so. He answered her immediately:

"Springfield, Illinois, Oct. 19, 1860.

"Miss Grace Bell,

"My dear little Miss: Your very agreeable letter of the fifteenth is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons, one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, never having worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affectation if I were to begin now?"

"Your very sincere well-wisher,

"A. LINCOLN."

However, on thinking it over, he decided to follow her advice and on his way from Springfield to Washington, to take up his duties as President, when his car reached her town, he asked for her. She was among the crowd, waiting at the depot to see him. When she reached his car, the President-elect stepped down from the train, kissed her, and showed her that he had taken her advice.

It was this same love, reflected, which, when he called for more troops, inspired the now famous sons:

"We are coming, Father Abraham! Three hundred thousand strong,"

and which made his former law partner, Mr. Herndon, say of him, "He loves all mankind."

Jet

If you have made the trip to the bottom of a coal mine and have seen how the black lumps are made ready for use, perhaps you know that jet, the shiny black substance that you see so often, made into pretty ornaments, beads, buttons, etc., is closely akin to coal. The history of the formation of jet is much like that of coal. Thousands of years ago, masses of wood were carried down into the sea by the rivers, and, there waterlogged, it sank and became embedded in the mud. Pressure and heat and the salt water wrought the change in the wood. Even now traces of the wood structure can be detected in the jet itself. In years gone by, jet used to be found in lumps off the coast of Yorkshire, the jet incased in shale known as jet-rock, washed up by the sea; but now that supply is not sufficient and jet has to be regularly mined. In Whitby, Yorkshire, the best jet is produced, but there are also important mines in France and Spain, and America, too, has quantities of the shale, though it is not systematically mined.

A Prehistoric Almanac

In the British Museum there is to be seen an almanac which is 1200 years older than the Christian Era; it dates back to the reign of the Egyptian king, Ramesses the Great.

A Book Lover

My Pop is always buying books. So that Mom says his study looks just like an old bookstore. The bookshelves are so full and tall they hide the paper on the wall. And there are books just everywhere. On table, window-seat and chair, and books right on the floor.

And every little while he buys more books, and brings them home and tries

To find a place where they will fit. And has an awful time of it.

Once when I asked him why he got so many books, he said, "Why not?" I've puzzled over that a lot.

—Ralph Bergengren.

THE HOME FORUM

Tennyson Determined to Be Clear

The first characteristic of Tennyson's art—that is, of his shaping of the beauty which he saw in nature and humanity—was simplicity, and this came directly out of his character. The way in which he worked, his choice of subjects, his style, were all the revelation of a character drawn on large and uncomplicated lines; and in this sense, in the complete sincerity to his inner being of all he did and in the manner of its doing, he was simple in the truest sense of the word. Nothing was ever done for effect; no subject in which he was not veritably involved was taken up. Nothing was even tried, save a few metrical exercises, for experiment's sake alone, much less to please the popular moment. The thing shaped was the legitimate child of natural thought and natural feeling. Vital sincerity or living correspondence between idea and form, that absolute necessity for all fine art as for all noble life, was his, and it is contained in what I have called his simplicity.

His clearness is also contained in this simplicity—clearness in thought, in expression, and in representation of the outward world, one of the first and greatest things an artist can attain. It is true that Tennyson . . . did not attempt to express the more dreadful and involved passions of mankind, such as Shakespeare in his tragic worked upon, nor the subtle and distant analogies and phases of human nature in which Browning had his pleasure. It was easy, then, it may be said, for him to be clear. But I think it was not from inability to try these subjects that he did not write about them, but from deliberate choice not to write about that which he could not express with lucidity of thought and form. He determined to be clear. He chose plain and easy lines of thought in philosophy and theology, but he expressed them with art—that is, in beautiful form proceeding outward from impassioned feeling; and a poem like "The Two Voices" or "Out of the Deep" is an instance of the way this was done. The same choice of the easy to be understood presided over his human subjects. For the most part he wrote of the everyday loves and duties of men and women; of the primal pains and joys of humanity; of the aspirations and trials which are common to all ages and all classes and independent even of the disease of civilization; but he made them new and surprising by the art which he added to them—by beauty of thought, tenderness of feeling, and exquisiteness of shaping. The main lines of the subjects, even of the classical subjects, are few, are simple, are clear.—From "Tennyson: His Art and Relation to Modern Life," by Stopford A. Brooke.

"The Valley of Baca"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Authorized Version of the English translation of the Bible, beautiful and wonderful as it is, and in many ways the finest and best translation of any literature extant, yet fails in some instances to convey the deeper inspiration of the Scriptures because of the retention of place-names and symbolical terms, which make such passages more or less meaningless to the ordinary reader.

One of these instances occurs in the eighty-fourth Psalm, in connection with some exquisite imagery, the purpose of which is hidden by the confusion of the translation. "Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are the ways of them. Who passing through the valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also filleth the pools. They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zion appeareth before God." The American Standard Version renders the same passages as follows: "Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are the highways to Zion. Passing through the valley of Weeping they make it a place of springs; yea, the early rain covereth it with blessings. They go from strength to strength; every one of them appeareth before God in Zion." It seems almost superfluous to labor the point of the illumination which that translation gives, but taken further with the understanding of Christian Science, it should lift the burden of grief or loss which seems to weigh very heavily today.

Zion in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 599) is described, in that part of the definition referring to reality, as "Spiritual foundation and superstructure; inspiration; spiritual strength." It must therefore be recognized as wholly a mental state, not a place or locality, and the highways to this state are necessarily stages of spiritual development. The spiritual superstructure of consciousness based on the foundation of Spirit, is a recognition of man's being as entirely apart from any material experience whatever, and therefore as superior to all the "happenings" connected with the flesh, but the Psalmist intimates that the highway which must be trodden by the pilgrim before this state is fully attained, passes through the valleys as well as over the mountain tops, and that that traveler only is "blessed" who makes the place of weeping a ceaseless spring of life-giving inspiration, not through enforced submission, but through vigorous overcoming, passing from strength to strength.

On pages 265 and 266 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "The pains of sense are salutary, if they wrench away false pleasurable beliefs and transplant the affections from sense to Soul, where the creations of God are good, 'rejoicing the heart.' Such is the sword of Science, with which Truth decapitates error, materiality giving place to man's higher individuality and destiny." There, in those few words, is epitomized all our troubles and sorrows, every one of which arises from the fact that, though we may deceive ourselves into thinking that we have risen above the beliefs of a treasure in matter, these sharp experiences may prove to us that we are still clutching it, still hoping for good in matter, safety in matter. What is the inevitable result? When our feet enter the valley of weeping, instead of being able to find the wellspring of the water of Life, we rush about, vainly crying "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him." Yet did not Jesus say that whosoever would save his life (in matter) should lose it, and whosoever would lose his life (in matter) for his sake, should find it? The word translated life in that passage really means the animal sense of life, and therefore implies that those who struggle to preserve that animal sense are bound to fail, while those who are willing to part with that animal sense for the sake of the true idea of life, shall find Life in all its manifestations.

The question must often have been asked during the last four years, why some who seemed to have grasped something of the truth about God and Life, should apparently have been overcome by the same disaster as befell others. Perhaps as never before the cry has gone up, in agony, that after all, there can be no God. The same difficulty troubled humanity in the days of Jesus, and he answered it for all time to those who had the seeing eye and the hearing ear. "Many widows were in Israel in the days of Elias," but unto none of them was Elias sent, save unto Sarepta, or, to put it in another way, the sunshine which is universal and constant, can only penetrate into those places where there is no obstruction.

Nothing but the Christian scientific knowledge of God, and of man as His image and likeness, can explain these things. The sentimental, personal sense of duty must give place to that understanding which is as exact as the multiplication table, before all these currents, cross-currents, and undercurrents of human experience can be detected and dominated. Of all those who might therefore be tempted to turn away from Christian Science, saying, mayhap, that it is too hard for them, or too cold and abstract, it could be asked, Have they not step by step learned to thread their way through the multiplication table, the rule of three, simple and compound interest, fractions, and so forth, until they have become masters of all the complications of business and finance? Why, then, should they think that life itself

needs less application or less scientific understanding?

It is profoundly significant that Jesus told his disciples that the Comforter, whom they were to expect, was "the Spirit of truth," and "the Spirit of truth" must be Science. It cannot be anything else if the meaning of words has any value. So the Comforter is the Science of God and man, the reality of Spirit and the unreality of matter, the fact that man has never, can never, lose his life, for Life is Mind or consciousness, good, not evil, constructive, not destructive. Somewhere, somehow, that great truth will be demonstrated for it underlies all being.

To quote again from Science and Health (p. 190): "Human birth, growth, maturity, and decay are as the grass springing from the soil with beautiful green blades, afterwards to wither and return to its native nothingness. This mortal seeming is temporal; it never merges into immortal being, but finally disappears, and immortal man, spiritual and eternal, is found to be the real man."

On Going a Journey

One of the pleasantest things in the world is "going a journey"—but few know it now. It isn't every one that can go a journey. No doubt one that owns an automobile cannot go. Begoggled and with awful squawks, feverish, exultant, ignorant, he is condemned to hoot over the earth. Thus the wealthy know nothing of journeys, for they must own motors. Vain people cannot go, because the wealthy do not. The busy hang themselves with business. . . . In fine, only such as are whole and wise and pure in heart can go a journey, and they are the blessed.

"We arrive at places, but we travel no more." The way a journey is gone, to come to the point, is walking. . . . Once and for all, if the mad world did but know it, the best, the most exquisite automobile is a walking-stick; and one of the finest things in life is going a journey with it. . . .

The best time for going a journey (a connoisseur speaks it) is some morning when it has rained well the day or night before and the soil of the road, where it is not evenly packed, is of about the substance of which the fingers can make fine "tees" for golfing. . . . How green on such a day are the greens; the distant purples how purple! the stone walls are cool. The great canvas of the sky has been but newly brushed in, as if by some modern landscape painter (the tube colors seem yet hardly dry); the technique of the brush-marks, show in the unutterably soft, warm-white clouds; or, like puff of beaten-egg white, wells above that orchard hill. Higher up, thinly touched across the blue, a great sweep of downy, swan breast-feathers spreads. But not one canvas is this sky; ceaselessly it changes with the minutes. To observe is to walk through an endless gallery of countless pictures. . . . It is alone a life-study. Now the wind has blown clear as blue its lying away before one like a giant, physical map, a map in relief, cunningly painted in the colors of nature, laid off by woods and orchards and roads and stone walls into many decorative shapes until it melts into purple, and fainter and fainter and still fainter purple Japanese hills. . . . It is best to go a journey on a road that you do not know; on a road that lures you on to peep over the crest of yonder hill, that ever flees before you in a game of hide and seek, disappearing behind great jutting rocks and turns and trees, to leap out again at your approach and laughingly, elusively, continually slip before you; a road that winds around where some roaring brook pours near by; a road that may deceive you and trick you into miles out of your way. . . . The worst roads for walking are those which are commonly called the best; that is, macadam. A macadam pavement is a piece of masonry, wholly without elasticity, built for vehicles to

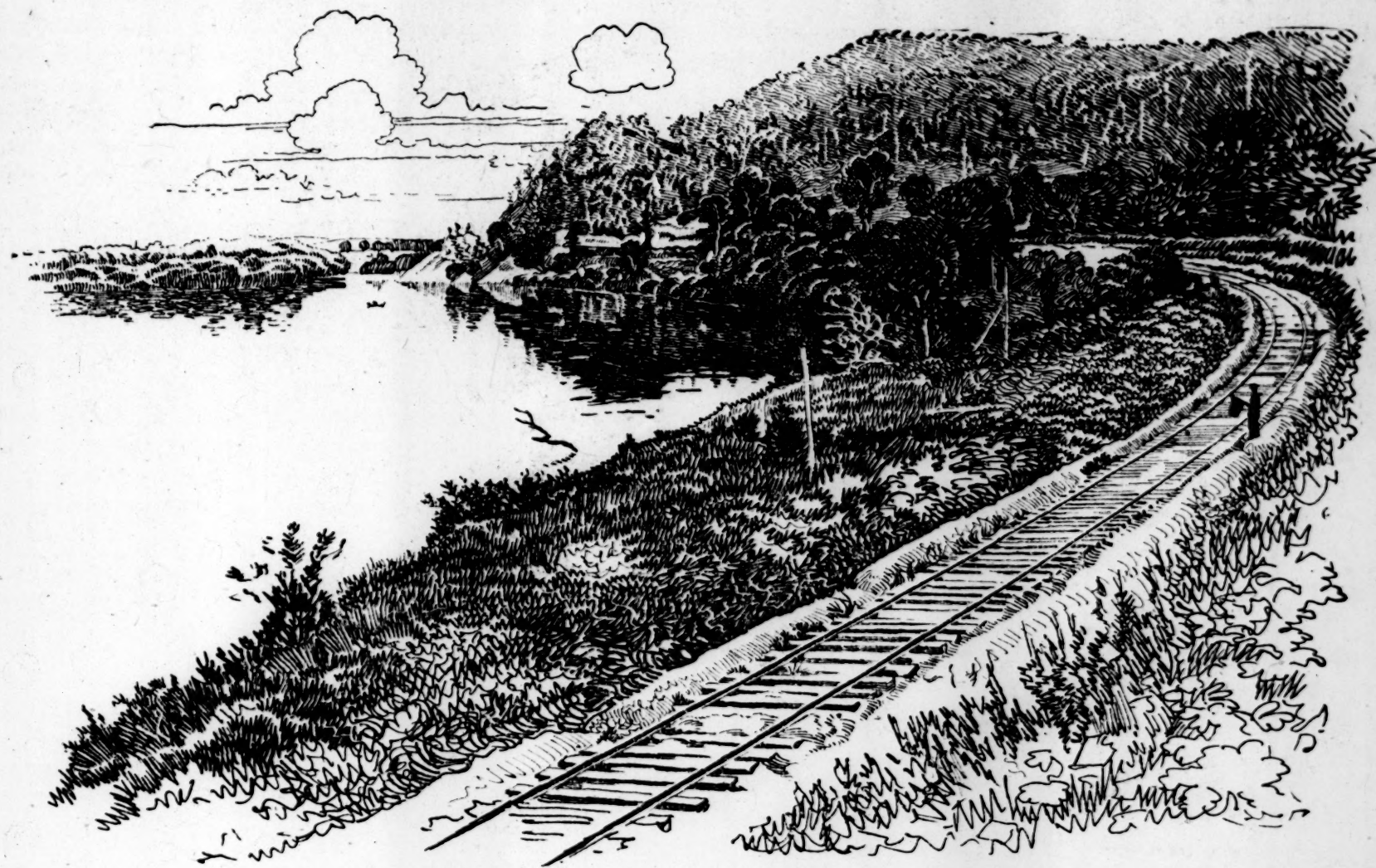
One must go a journey to discover how vast the sky is, and the world. To mount, bending forward, up by a long, tree-walled ascent from some valley, and come upon this spectacular sight—the fair globe that man inhabits lying away before one like a giant, physical map, a map in relief, cunningly painted in the colors of nature, laid off by woods and orchards and roads and stone walls into many decorative shapes until it melts into purple, and fainter and fainter and still fainter purple Japanese hills. . . . It is best to go a journey on a road that you do not know; on a road that lures you on to peep over the crest of yonder hill, that ever flees before you in a game of hide and seek, disappearing behind great jutting rocks and turns and trees, to leap out again at your approach and laughingly, elusively, continually slip before you; a road that winds around where some roaring brook pours near by; a road that may deceive you and trick you into miles out of your way. . . . The worst roads for walking are those which are commonly called the best; that is, macadam. A macadam pavement is a piece of masonry, wholly without elasticity, built for vehicles to

To go a journey without a walking-stick much would be lost; indeed it would be folly. A stick is the fly-wheel of the engine. Something is needed to whack things with, little stones, wormy apples, and so forth, in the road. It can be changed from one hand to the other, which is a great help. Then if one slips a trifle on a down-grade turn it is a lengthened arm thrown out to steady one. It is the pilgrim's staff. On the up grades it assists climbing. It is a weapon of defense if such were ever needed. It is a badge of dignity, a dress sword. It is the scepter of walking.—Robert Cortes Holliday, in "Walking Stick Papers."

Serving Thyself

Thy love Shall chant itself its own beauties After its own life-working. A child's kiss Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad; A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich; A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong; Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense Of service which thou renderest.

—E. B. Browning.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Along the Trans-Siberian Railway

Beside the Rails the Old Post Road

"How long to Irkutsk? Seven days now, seven years when last I came." The bearded Russian standing in the doorway of the adjoining compartment in the corridor car of the Siberian Express gazes thoughtfully at the fir-covered slope, whose dark green is in somber contrast to the winter snows. The train is slowly climbing the Ural Range, toward the granite pyramid near Zlatoust, on opposite sides of which are graven "Europe" and "Asia."

Regarding the burly occupant of the next stateroom one may discreetly speculate. From cable-lined palatots and massive gold chains you hazard that he voyaged with the traders' slow caravans in the days before the railway—that he was a merchant.

"A merchant? Optivo? No, I did not come with the caravans." From the triangle of red lapel-ribbon, the rank-bestowing decoration, you venture a second guess. "Perhaps the 'gaspadine' made the great circuit to oversee the local administrations? He was a government inspector—Revizor?"

"Chinovnik niel navierno," he answers. Most decidedly he was not an official. The suggestion causes him to smile broadly. "I was with the convicts," he says. Beside the line of rails curves the old post road winding like a ribbon through the highlands. "It was by that road we marched. Seven years of my life lie along it." The train swings through a cleft hewn in the rock, steep-sided as if the mountain had been gashed by a mighty ax. It rumbles round the base of an overhanging crag while you look clear down over the white valley, with the miles of rolling green forest beyond.

"Was not seven years a long time for the march?" you venture. "For a traveler, yes; for convict hands not unusual. We went back and forth, now northward a thousand versts as to Archangel, now west as to Moscow, now south as to Rostov. Again and again our troop would split, and part be sent another way. New prisoners would be added, from Warsaw, Finland, Samara. New guards would take charge. Some groups would go to the West Siberian stations, some east to the Pacific and Sakhalin. I who was written down for ten years at the Petrovski Works beyond Baikal Lake, with a third commuted for good behavior, had finished my term before I got there."

"Why did they wander so aimlessly?" "It seems truly as a butterfly's flight, but you others do not know the way of Russia. Very slowly, very devoutly, she goes, but surely, none the less, to her goal. We came each at last to our place." "Were your comrades many on that march?" "Twenty-six from my school in Odessa," he says. He tells of the tumult in the Polytechnic Academy, when he was a boy of sixteen, studying engineering; of the barricade which the students threw up; of the soldiers sent against it; . . . and the sentence to the mines. He tells of the journey, day after day, the great miserable company trudging under the sun of summer and shivering under the biting cold of winter, ill-fed and in rags. . . . Far to the rear came carts and wagons with the wives and families of the prisoners, following them into exile. "Slowly we went, scarcely more than fifteen versts a day, with a rest one day out of three, for the women. In winter we camped in stations along the road." From the comfortable leather arm-chairs they seem infinitely distant and

Turgenev as Landscape Painter

"Despite the change of fashion in schools of landscape painters, it is amusing to hear that Turgenev—'this masterly landscape painter'—is charged with 'never getting face to face with nature, after the manner of Wordsworth—and Gorky!'" Edward Garnett writes in his study on "Turgenev," in discussing the adverse criticism of the Russian writer. "Vogüé, who knew the province of Orel, Turgenev's country, however, does not agree. He says pointedly, 'One has to live in the country described by Turgenev to admire how on every page he corroborates our personal impressions, how he brings back . . . every emotion experienced, and . . . every subtle odor breathed in that country.' This seems explicit. 'Never getting face to face with nature! Could a more baseless charge have been made, one falsified by the innermost spirit of Turgenev's work, and by countless passages in his writings, of the most intimate observation? We cite a specimen from 'A Tour in the Forest,' showing the penetrating freshness and warmth of his description: 'I fed my horses, and I too was ferried over. After struggling for a couple of miles through the boggy prairie, I got at last on to a narrow raised wooden causeway to a clearing in the forest. The cart jolted unevenly over the round beams of the causeway; I got out and went along on foot. The horses moved in step, snorting and shaking their heads from the gnats and flies. The forest took us into its bosom. On the outskirts, nearer to the prairie, grew birches, aspens, limes, maples, and oaks. Then they met us more rarely. The dense firwood moved down on us in an unbroken wall. Farther on were the red, bare trunks of pines, and then again a stretch of mixed copse, overgrown with underwood of hazelnut, mountain ash, and bramble, and stout, vigorous weeds. The sun's light threw a brilliant light on the tree tops, and, filtering through the branches, here and there reached the ground in pale streaks and patches. Birds I scarcely heard—they do not like great forests. Only from time to time there came the doleful and thrice-repeated call of a hoopoe, and the angry screech of a nutcracker or a jay; a silent, always a solitary bird kept fluttering across the clearing with a flash of golden azure from its lovely feathers. 'At times the trees grew farther apart, ahead of us the light broke in, the cart came out on a cleared, sandy, open space. Thin rye was growing over its pale ears. On one side there was a dark, dilapidated little chapel. . . . An unseen brook was bubbling peacefully with changing, ringing sounds, as though it were flowing into an empty bottle. And then suddenly the road was cut in half by a birch tree recently fallen, and the forest stood around, so old, lofty, and slumbering, that the air seemed pent in. On both sides stretched a forest bog, all green and dark, all covered with reeds and tiny alders. Ducks flew up in pairs, and it was strange to see those water birds darting rapidly about among the pines. 'Ga, ga, ga, ga,' their drawn-out call kept rising unexpectedly. 'Then a shepherd drove a flock through the underwood; a brown cow with short, pointed horns broke noisily through the bushes, and stood stock-still at the edge of the clearing, her big eyes fixed on the dog running before me. A slight breeze brought the

Pruning Trees

Trees growing—right in front of my window; The trees are high and the leaves grow thick. Sad, alas! the distant mountain view Obscured by this, dimly shows betwixt. One morning I took knife and ax; With my own hand I lopped the branches off. Ten thousand leaves fall about my head; A thousand hills came before my eyes. Suddenly, as when clouds or mists break And straight through, the blue sky appears: Again, like the face of a friend one has loved. Seen at last after an age of parting, First there came a gentle wind blowing; One by one the birds flew back to the tree. To ease my mind I gazed to the South East; As my eyes wandered, my thoughts went far away. It was not that I did not love the tender branches; But better still,—to see the green hills! —Po Chu-I (from "A Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems," by Arthur Waley).

Art for Humanity's Sake

The final object of a well-organized modern State is to put the machine into the same relation to life as the slave held in ancient Greece, or the serf in the Middle Ages. Both these periods produced a great civilization and a great art. We have not yet done this, because instead of mastering the machine we have allowed it to master us.

Machinery is only ugly when it crushes men and women and little children, and pollutes the air and earth and running streams. But this is not machinery's fault. It is man's greed or ignorance. . . . Art for money's sake is commercialism, and leads to ruin. Art for Art's sake is a pose, and leads nowhere. Art for life's sake leads to ruin or to the gates of the New Jerusalem. Art that is eternal is Art for humanity's sake and is Art for God's sake. . . . Our Art is the expression of our lives.—Roger Oldham.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Mystery of Coal

THE United States Fuel Administration is out with an official statement concerning the present anthracite coal situation. It calls attention to the executive order of Aug. 23, 1917, when the President adopted as maximum prices for this fuel the schedule which had been "acquired" in by the industry while under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, "in accordance with the Calder resolution of the Senate. This schedule involved one price for the railroad-controlled coal companies, and a price of 75 cents higher for the individuals, and it is remarked that "with the exception of a reduction of 60 cents in the prices for pea coal made Oct. 1, 1917, and two adjustments to cover increases in miners' wages, the Fuel Administration allowed the prices fixed by the President to stand pending examination of costs such as were made in the case of bituminous coal."

The Fuel Administration, "for the purpose of arriving at a fair increase in price to cover the increase in wages," entered, last October, on an inquiry into the operations of the various anthracite-producing companies, with the result of discovering that the general increases in the price of materials and labor had raised the cost of mining anthracite "to such an extent that many of the companies were not receiving a fair return and that some producers of necessary coal were actually sustaining a loss on the sale of coal at the government prices, in spite of the two increases allowed on account of advances to labor." An early peace being indicated, however, "it was deemed unwise to increase the maximum prices so near the time when, on account of the end of the war, price restrictions would, in the natural course of events, be lifted entirely."

Notice is now served upon the public by the ever-observant Fuel Administration, which apparently knew long before the other departments of the government, and before the rest of the world, of the early dawn of peace, that price restrictions are about to be lifted; but, out of fairness to those coal companies "who have patriotically kept up their production to war needs, even at a cost which resulted in many instances in loss," it is thought well to explain that the prices of anthracite in existence at the time of the lifting of restrictions are not prices which the Fuel Administration had fixed on the basis of cost to the operators. Had the Fuel Administration, in the course of its duties, gone the full length, it might have been moved to give the price of anthracite another raise of, say, 50 cents a ton, rather than precipitate financial embarrassment in the coal fields, and, perhaps, cause the closing of the mines of companies producing a substantial percentage of the necessary anthracite output. "Such a curtailment of production," says the statement in closing, "would eventually result in the demand exceeding the supply to such an extent as to increase the prices much higher than they would be if the supply were continued."

All of the advances made in the prices of coal from a time prior to the entrance of the United States into the war have been excused in the main, as they are excused here by the Fuel Administration, on the ground that the supply could not otherwise be kept up to the demand. The so-called advances in wages and cost of materials, distributed over the coal output, could never, in the sight of intelligent people, have been made to justify the doubling of the price of anthracite per ton to the consumer within a few years. The excuse made last winter, when the coal companies spread alarm concerning a shortage, finding ready support for this cry in the Fuel Administration, was that enough labor could not be obtained to mine sufficient coal to meet the demand. At that very time, as was shown, there was a surplus of coal, mined at the lower wage scale, above ground.

But let bygones be bygones. The present situation is interesting and significant enough for all practical purposes. For months there has been, according to all reports, an overabundance of mined coal available, but prices have not been lowered. On the contrary, prices have been advanced during the winter. Is there evidence of this surplus? The Reading Coal & Iron Company has broken all records by shutting down its mines, forty in number, within a few days, because of the inability of the corporation to dispose of its output. The Fuel Administration, however, anticipates news of this kind by telling the public that the coal corporations have not charged as much as they might have been permitted to charge, during the last month or so of the war and since, and suggests that they should not, therefore, be expected to cut their prices deeply now. The restrictions that are removed will, of course, permit the coal companies to sell below the minimum fixed by the Fuel Administration, but one of the greatest of the coal companies, the owner of forty mines, has curtailed production in order, apparently, that the supply shall not exceed in too conspicuous a manner the demand.

The coal business is now, as ever, full of mystery and mystification. The only thing clear about it is that the consumer, in peace and war, in days of surplus and in times of shortage, is expected to keep up the dividends. And yet the natural fuel resources of the nation virtually belong to the people.

Professor Pares' Views

Few people are better qualified than Prof. Bernard Pares, of Liverpool University, to give a helpful opinion upon the present conflicting position in the huge Russian Empire. Not only is Professor Pares a recognized authority on international affairs, but he spent more than two years with the Russian Army on the eastern front, and thus had many opportunities of gaining that intimate insight into Russian character and affairs so necessary to

any just understanding of the present situation. In these circumstances the interview which the professor gave to a representative of this paper at Vancouver, British Columbia, as he passed through that city, recently, on his way to the Far East, is particularly interesting and valuable; especially where he emphasized the point that, as he put it, "the recovery of Russia is beginning in Siberia."

Some four months ago, it was pointed out in this paper that Siberia had already at that time afforded abundant proof of a desire to return to orderly government, and of an ability to do so; that the salvation of Russia largely depended on Siberia; and that if Siberia was helped to help herself it would not be long before help for Russia would begin to flow westward over the Urals. Professor Pares fully confirms such a view. As those familiar with conditions in Greater Russia in the days before the war are well aware, amongst the Siberians is invariably found a measure of intelligence, freedom, energy, and resource unknown in European Russia. In Siberia the tyrannies of the old landlord system were never known; none of the people ever were serfs, and, as Professor Pares pointed out, the convicts themselves represented, under the political conditions of the old régime, "a good part of the best intelligence of Russia." Beyond being confined to certain regions, the freedom of these people was in no way restricted, and they often devoted themselves with energy to the needs of the communities in which they lived. Then ever since the liberation of the serfs in Russia, in 1861, there has been a steady stream of immigrants from Russia pouring into Siberia, again from amongst the most vigorous and enterprising of the Russian people. "The people of Siberia," Professor Pares says, "have always been more capable, more intelligent, and more self-reliant than those of the poverty-stricken districts of Central Russia."

Siberia, however, needs help. The terribly disturbed conditions of the last four and a half years, especially of the last two years, have reduced the country, as far as supplies for real reconstructive work are concerned, to the verge of destitution. Reconstructive work has, however, begun, and is being pressed forward with energy. A central cooperative bureau has been formed in Vladivostok to coordinate the commercial and other activities of the various cooperative unions which have offices in Vladivostok for the purchase of foreign supplies and the sale of Siberian products. Many of these cooperative concerns have branches all over the Russian Empire, and thus provide, as these branches can be rendered once again available, natural stepping-stones for the rehabilitation of trade and industrial intercourse throughout the country. Professor Pares, in referring to such reconstructive work, emphasizes a point which needs to be emphasized, namely, that the whole movement would be greatly helped if a "lively interest were taken by North America in the matter." He is convinced that Germany stands ready at the first opportunity to prosecute, with renewed vigor, the exploitation of the country, and he carries with him a German publication which discusses the question in the most calculating way. "With the realization of the Russo-Asiatic problem," this publication declares, "Germany will see in front of her the most remunerative task which has ever been offered to the economic and capitalist part of the country." "In wiser and more industrious hands than those of Russia, Siberia would become a second North America." The inference is clear enough. Siberia, at the present time, needs all the help she can get to offset these efforts. She naturally turns to Canada and the United States as being her nearest neighbors, and Canada and the United States can and will, no doubt, afford the necessary help to an increasing degree, not only with advantage to themselves and the Siberians, but with advantage to the world as a whole.

Taking Desperate Risks

THE liquor interests, it is now very clear to everybody, intend to leave no stone unturned that might by any possibility be of help to them in staying the execution of the bone-dry liquor law, announced to become effective throughout the United States on July 1. They realize, as do all other people, that if this law shall go into effect on the date named it will mean the end of legitimized liquor traffic in the country. At the present time they are bent upon securing a respite, and they seem to be determined upon proceeding toward the attainment of this end without regard to consequences.

The liquor interests have succeeded in obtaining the attention and the help of certain persons more or less prominent in the ranks of organized labor, and these are engaged in making threats which do not sound very well. For instance, along with other things, they predict a country-wide protest in the nature of a general walk-out of labor on July 1, in case an attempt shall be made to enforce the law. One of the most pronounced of the speakers engaged in an attempt to intimidate the nation in this particular is reported to have declared, a few days ago, that all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were supporting the movement to have the bone-dry amendment thrown out as unconstitutional. There is the best of reasons for saying that he is greatly mistaken. All unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are not supporting such a movement, and, as a rule, union men disposed toward the negative side of this controversy are determined that their opposition shall not take a disorderly turn. The liquor interests are furnishing, to workingmen who are not ashamed to wear them, buttons bearing the inscription, "No Beer, No Work," but only a small percentage of unionized workingmen anywhere will consent to go about tagged in this disgraceful fashion, as only a small percentage will listen and applaud while one of their number says, as one is quoted as having recently said, from the platform at a labor meeting: "Labor, as a whole, is certainly opposed to prohibition. It is opposed to it in the first place because it adds so many more to the unemployed; in the second place, because it is an infringement upon personal liberty." All intelligent workingmen know that beer is one of the most effective agencies in the world for the promotion of unemployment, while in respect to personal liberty they have only to think of what beer has

done and is doing toward filling the police stations, the jails, the prisons, the hospitals, and the asylums.

If men like the speaker referred to should succeed in doing the work of the liquor interests so well that walk-outs and strikes and riots should result from the enforcement of the bone-dry law on July 1, then the whole matter will resolve itself into an inquiry with the view of reaching those responsible for any mischief done. The law will not be satisfied until it discovers the source of the agitation and the conspiracy to defy and outrage it. At the present time the liquor interests are very bold. They apparently think that they can intimidate the law-making power of the nation; that they can awe public opinion and overcome public sentiment; they seem to imagine that by threatening lockouts they can drive the American people back from the position which they have taken on the liquor question to the extent of consenting to an extension of time for the breweries, distilleries, and saloons. But, if so, they are evidently forgetting what may come to pass if their plans are carried out. In addition to spending the money which they have made, by selling intoxicants for years, almost as foolishly as this money was squandered by its earlier owners, their unfortunate patrons, the liquor interests, in promoting and financing a movement looking to the creation of disorderly and riotous conditions, are taking a risk which all devotees of unmeasured personal liberty should be chary of courting.

"Mr. Speaker"

AS ONE authority has very justly pointed out, the Speaker of the British House of Commons "has in simple truth many of the attributes of royalty." Within the precincts of the House, indeed, he is invested with a rank higher than that of the King himself. He lives in a Royal Palace. He has his own court, his own civil list, and his own public household. He represents "in his proper self" the rights and privileges of all his subjects. In his own sphere his word is law, and, should the law be broken, then Mr. Speaker can call upon his own officers to see that the transgressor is promptly apprehended and the law enforced. He is ever addressed with deference and respect by the greatest statesman as by the humblest member. He occupies his own throne, girt about in his own special robes; whilst his scepter, "the Mace of the most honorable House," over which he rules, is borne before him in his entrances and his exits, and lies before him, the symbol of authority, on the table when he takes his place upon "the Speaker's chair."

His is, indeed, an ancient and an honorable office, and when the Right Hon. James Lowther accepted the honor for the fifth time, the other day, he did so as the latest in a long succession of, for the most part, doughty and able men stretching back with certainty to the days of Richard II. One uses the word doughty advisedly, for every tradition demands of the Speaker that he shall be that almost before everything else. He is the "mouth of the House," as his very title proclaims. He communicates the resolutions of the House to others, conveys its thanks, and expresses its censure, its reprimands, or its admonitions. He discovers the will of the House. He obliges it to keep to the point. He requires it, at the end of the most elaborate discussion, to give a plain answer "Aye" or "No" to the question put, and proclaims the result in the time-honored formula, "The Ayes have it," or "The Nays have it," as the case may be. Above all, it falls to his lot to champion the rights and privileges of the House, and to be their most jealous guardian, even against the crown itself.

In the vast majority of cases Mr. Speaker has resolutely fulfilled his high behest. But there was at least one notable exception. It was nearly 300 years ago. The great storm between Charles I and his Parliament was rapidly gathering force. The question of the imposition of tonnage and poundage was before the House, and the redoubtable Sir John Eliot was determined to secure a resolution against it. Immediately after prayers, on a certain memorable day, he arose to speak, but was promptly called to order by the Speaker, Sir John Finch. Sir John could not, he said, permit the honorable member to address the House, as he had received the King's command to adjourn. Immediately there was uproar. No one could adjourn the House but the House itself. The House would hear Sir John Eliot. And so Sir John Eliot spoke, but when it came to putting the question the Speaker's heart again failed him. "I will not say," he protested with tears, "I will not put the question, but I say I dare not." And so delivering himself, he would have left the chair, and thus rendered ineffective all further action. The House, however, would have none of it. With a bound, Mr. Denzil Hollis and Mr. Valentine were upon him, and, in spite of all his struggles, held him in the chair until the resolution had been read and carried by acclamation.

Sir John Finch, however, was, as has been said, a notable exception. There was another scene, only a few years later, on that famous January morning in 1642, when Charles, goaded to exasperation by the contumely of his Parliament, strode into the House of Commons and confronted Mr. Speaker Lenthall. "Mr. Speaker," said the King, "I must for a time borrow your Chair." And to cries of "Privilege" he flung back the retort, "Treason has no privilege." Then he demanded of the Speaker, "Is Mr. Pym here?" But Mr. Speaker was equal to the occasion. "I have," came the historic reply, "neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak save as the House commands me whose servant I am." And with that Charles had to be content. Mr. Speaker Lenthall had held his ground, maintained a great tradition, and set a great example to all his successors.

And so, as the years and the centuries passed, precedent on precedent added to the dignity of the office. And dignity is perhaps, from the point of view of the onlooker, its most notable characteristic. Said Sergeant Yelverton, more than three and a half centuries ago, "He that supplieth this place ought to be a man big and comely, stately and well spoken, his voice great, his carriage majestic, his nature haughty and his purse plentiful and heavy." When one looks at Mr. Speaker today, as he enters the House or leaves it, or as he takes his seat in his wonder-

ful chair, elevated above the honorable and right honorable benches over which he presides, one may never have even heard of the worthy sergeant of the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth, but one is sure to get just that sense of dignity and again dignity which he was striving to convey.

Notes and Comments

IT WOULD probably discourage even the census man to find a farmer who had ever heard of Mago, the Carthaginian; and yet, as an audience in Boston, Massachusetts, learned, the other day, at a lecture on farming, his ideas could just now be very profitably applied to American agriculture. Sometimes called the "Father of Agricultural Writing," Mago, the Carthaginian, lived in the Fifth Century B. C. and wrote twenty-eight books on that subject, which were also translated into Greek and Latin. It was one of Mago's maxims that "the farmer must be bigger than his farm," and another that "the eye of the master is good for the land." Actually the twenty-eight books are a practical study of agriculture, a work affording something of what is now put within reach of farmers in the United States through the agricultural colleges and the national Department of Agriculture, and much the same in many of its recommendations for making the farm profitable.

Is it, one might possibly suggest, because the world has lost sight of the long and honorable history of agriculture that modern life has tended away from the soil? There are books and essays nowadays about nature; in Roman times Cato the statesman, Varro, known as the most learned man of his day, and Vergil the poet wrote about farming. Vergil's advice, "Consult the genius of the place," is an exact parallel with the modern advice of the agricultural schools to have the soil analyzed. For a thousand years the Phoenicians were not only great traders and colonists, but also great farmers; and in Europe, as it then was, the five centuries preceding the beginning of the Christian Era are recorded as comprising one of the most wonderful periods of agricultural development in the history of the world. Perhaps with the present-day awakening to the importance of agriculture history will repeat itself and produce another Golden Age of farming.

MUCH is being heard about the extensive development of motor truck traffic between New York City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This traffic now amounts to 2000 tons a day, and amounts to a continuous freight service between the two cities, a service which has proved of greatest value to merchants and manufacturers, during the war and since the fighting ceased. There is another side to the matter, though, for now the roads are crumbling to pieces under the pounding of the heavily loaded vehicles. Roads such as the world has never seen, perhaps, must be built to meet the new demands. A short stretch about to be reconstructed will cost the State of New Jersey \$66,500 a mile. This seems to offer excuse for a new version of the old saying that the public always pays the freight.

FRENCH farmers are supposed to be unrivaled in the art of coaxing a maximum amount of food from a minimum amount of ground, and yet American market gardeners, sent across the water to help to raise crops for American soldiers, have raised more vegetables on a given plot of French soil than the Frenchmen themselves. The Americans have done it, though, not because of greater skill, but by using labor-saving tools and modern methods. The French gardeners have seen and been convinced. There ought to be a brisk demand for garden tools in France from now on.

IT APPEARS, from estimates by the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, that 160,000 aliens were made citizens of the United States during the war. It is not difficult to find an explanation for this. In the first place, a great number of persons who, through carelessness or for some other reason, had previously neglected to take out their papers, were spurred on by the exigencies of the times, while, in the second place, thousands of aliens who entered the army and navy were enabled, by special legislation, to obtain citizenship without taking the usual preliminary steps. While the number for the period is extraordinary, yet it is satisfying to know that extraordinary care was taken in this direction during the war. It is believed that aliens still overseas in the American Expeditionary Forces, entitled to citizenship under this special legislation, and who undoubtedly will claim this right on their return, will bring the total up to 200,000. Men who have fought for the country ought to be worthy of its citizenship.

THERE is a movement in New York to change the name of Greeley Square to Ypres Square. Changes of this kind should not be encouraged. The same kind of impulse that would change Greeley Square to Ypres Square today would change Ypres Square to something else tomorrow, on slight provocation. Historic names should not be changed to meet the desire of the moment, whether personal or popular. There are many ways in which the name of one of the greatest of the French battlefields may be honored in the United States without belittling the memory of one of its distinguished citizens.

READING what Governor-General Harrison told the reporters on his return to the United States from the Philippines, one wonders whether some of the opponents of United States control of those islands when the question was new have not nowadays changed their views. Loyalty to the United States characterizes the new Philippines, which went well past their Liberty Loan quota, offered to build a destroyer and a submarine, and trained an army division. Free education is available for all the children; a reasonable prosperity has come to the people, and in many ways the Philippine dependency is becoming a progressive democracy. Thus in these distant islands the Spanish-American War seems to justify itself by an improvement in the life of the natives which would certainly not be there had the United States turned its back on the responsibility of looking after them.